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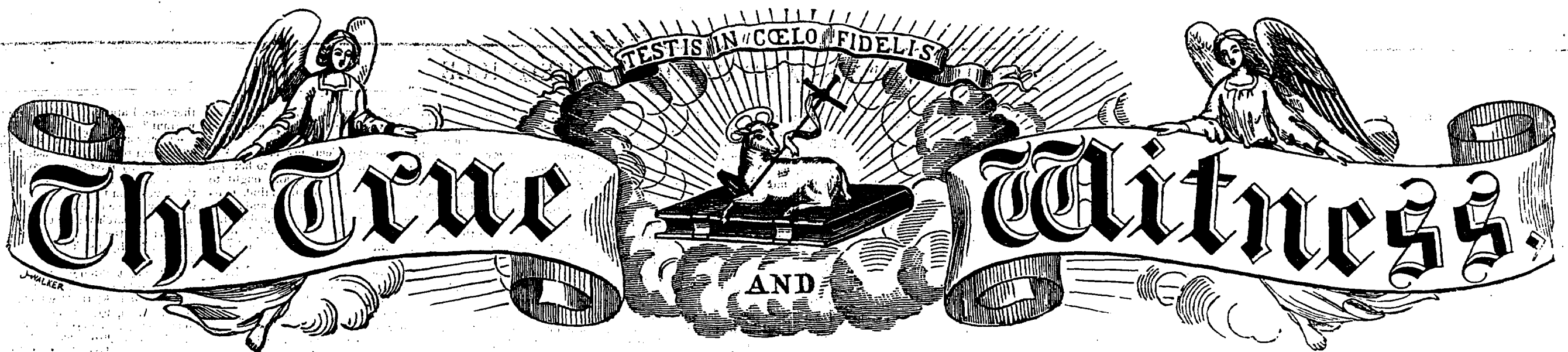
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXX.—NO. 9.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum in advance.

The Falling Leaves. Tell me, papa, why these leaves are all falling...

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

Great Picnic at Lochiel, Glengarry—Ten Thousand Persons Present—Hon John Costigan, M.P.; Messrs McLennan, M.P.; McMaster, M.P.P., and Father Graham Address the Large Assembly—Caledonian Games, Pipes and Kilts in the Ascendant.

Your reporter arrived at this very beautiful bit of rural landscape rather fatigued after his long drive of twenty miles from Lancaster...

Happily the day appointed for the picnic, though quite late in the season, was admirably fine, equal, in fact, to the best days of June or early September.

There were five tables, seventy-five feet long, stretched beneath a very pretty bower of evergreens, and these tables "groined under the weight of the good things provided."

At three o'clock the speaking began. A convenient platform had been erected, covered with evergreens, which seemed of itself to inspire oratory of the first class.

upon him. Recently he had been far beyond the limits of railroad, and even stage travel; he had seen the lands of the West, the great prairies, and had studied the resources of those countries.

Mr. McLennan then touched upon a subject of great local interest, the Coteau Landing bridge and the projected railway. It may not be amiss to add here that the road is graded for two or three miles beyond Alexandria, and will pass at five miles distance from Lochiel when built.

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Father Graham now came forward, and said that, no doubt, the people had often witnessed a string of certain little animals running after their mother.

slept therein. All was silent, when lo! a Dane, in advance of his companion, jumped into the air with a yell. The camp was aroused, and the enemy beaten back with great slaughter.

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Several of the reverend clergy, amongst whom we noticed Rev. Father Macdonald, of Alexandria, and Father Masterson, of St. Raphael's, were present on the grounds; also Mr. French, Inspector of Post Offices.

Wilson's band, of Montreal, discoursed sweet music during the day, and have made a reputation for themselves for fine playing second to none in the Dominion.

LONDON, October 7.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says:—The weather has continued broken and unsettled. Heavy showers have alternated with brief intervals of sunshine.

LONDON, October 12.—A despatch from Simla says Sir Frederick Roberts telegraphs that remnants of Afghan regiments around Cabul, who were opposing his advance, fled during the night of the 9th.

LONDON, October 13.—A despatch from Simla states that the Afghan regiments which escaped during the night, last Wednesday, after the battle before Cabul, which resulted in a victory for Generals Roberts and Baker, are hurrying to join the Afghan regiments at Ghuzni, the principal fortress of the country, situated on a high plateau, seventy miles south of Cabul.

LONDON, October 13.—A later despatch from Simla says that General Roberts made his triumphant entry into Cabul on Sunday. This is a most magnificent achievement to the English campaign, and is hailed with rejoicing by officials at the Foreign Office.

THE RECENT RAILWAY DISASTER.

DETROIT, October 12.—The following are the names of the killed in addition to those already reported, caused by the Michigan Central disaster; total number as far as known, 15.—Mrs. Catherine Spurlin, Westminster, M. D.; Edith Spurlin, aged 6, and Maria Spurlin, aged 4; William G. Elkins, Lowell, Mass.; Mrs. Green Leroy, Vermont. Total number wounded, 31.

husbands for their wives, and wives for their husbands. The horror of the position cannot be depicted. One poor fellow died of strangulation, an iron bar having pinned him to the ground, the bar lay across his throat, but so great was the weight it was impossible to remove him.

The engines were lying side by side up against the bank, boilers together, both cables off, one steam boiler stripped, the steam escaping with a shrill roar, the baggage and smoking car stood together, the two next cars completely telescoped, jammed through each other. It was horrible beyond description.

Benjamin Franklin's Integrity. But few have it in their power to do as much good or evil as printers. We know they are all glory in Dr. Franklin as a father, and we are wont to mention his name with veneration.

WORMS IN CHILDREN LEAD TO other Diseases which sympathetically attack the whole system. Drive out the cause by BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMPOUND or Worm Lozenges, the system recuperates, and the child becomes healthy and vigorous.

To the "Pickwick" Club of Montreal.

Can you forget those social joys, That we have had together? Will you forget those kindly ties, Which bound us one another?

ROUND THE WORLD.

—Upon himself and his 800 wives the Sultan of Turkey spends \$10,000,000.

—One of the most enlightened monarchs of the present day is the Queen of Madagascar, who labors earnestly to impress upon her subjects the importance of sobriety and education.

—The national industrial exhibition contemplated for Moscow in 1880 has been postponed one year, on account of the general feeling of insecurity and the unusual dullness of Russian trade.

—At the age of 82, a man living in a farm house at Hampton, N. H., finds himself able to read fine print, although for fifty years he was entirely blind. Six months ago his sight suddenly returned to him.

—The fiftieth anniversary of Belgian independence will be celebrated next year, at Brussels, by an industrial exhibition. An appropriation of 2,000,000 francs has been made for preliminary expenses.

—Gambetta, since he became a prophet, has become less of a demagogue and more of a diner. He has his oyster beds in his palace gardens, like the famous Lucullus and like another famous gourmand of the classic cut, he has different dining rooms, for different grades. His cook receives \$4,500 a year, and is a miracle of genius and skill.

—A leading Irish journal says that Americans have spent last summer over a million of dollars in Switzerland, and suggests that Ireland is a land of rare beauty and its sons ever hospitable to the stranger. There is more wit to be heard and more beauty to be seen in the Emerald Isle in one day than there is to be found in Switzerland in a month.

—An American engineer has been studying the great wall of China. It is 1,728 miles long, and being built without the slightest regard to the configuration of the ground, is sometimes carried 1,000 feet down into abysses. Brooks and small rivers are bridged over by it, and strong towers on both sides protect large rivers.

—The Elysee, Paris, now in course of re-decoration, contains a large number of fine pieces of furniture of various epochs, which hitherto have been scattered about in total disregard of date. They are now to be rearranged in rooms whose decorations would coincide with them, and there will be Louis XIV., Louis XV., Louis XVI., and Empire apartments.

—The pardoned prisoners from New Caledonia are bringing out medals in Paris for all those who served in and under the Socialist Government of 1871. Of course these medals will not be worn. They will be concealed for the present; but on the first insurrection tens of thousands will come into the streets recognizable to each other by an exposure of these decorations.

—The Afghan army to oppose Gen. Roberts at Cabul consists of fourteen regiments numbering twelve thousand men. There are, besides, a thousand horse and five hundred of the Amer's body guard who deserted their master at the start of the mutiny. In Herat there are eighteen battalions and sixty cannon. The present leader and the prime instigator of the outbreak in a former Grand Vizier of Shere Ali, a Persian by birth.

—A young couple in humble life were going through the usual civil matrimonial forms a few days ago before the Mayor of one of the arrondissements of Paris. "The woman is every where to follow her husband," said the functionary, reciting the usual formula. "I decline," said the bride with great decision. "What do you mean?" inquired the Mayor. "My husband sir, is a letter carrier in the suburbs," replied the cautious creature in a mingling tone.

One of the most reliable medicines for Headache, is Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purative Pills.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

WORMS IN CHILDREN LEAD TO other Diseases which sympathetically attack the whole system. Drive out the cause by BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMPOUND or Worm Lozenges, the system recuperates, and the child becomes healthy and vigorous.

THE STOMACH IS THE CITADEL OF LIFE, and when attacked should be protected by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANAOEA and Family Linctum. It always drives away pain, warms the patient, and a delightful calm succeeds. It is an indispensable family medicine, costing but little, and always sure. Sold everywhere.

THE MOTHER CAN RELY UPON MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP to give rest and health to her child. It not only relieves the child form pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and will carry the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

Hyde Park, London.
 Within this world's wide circuit there is nothing to be seen like our park when early summer wreaths it round with robes of green. Wander here for health or pleasure you can never miss the mark. There's such banquets of enjoyment for the pilgrims in Hyde Park.
 Let Hibernians land their Phoenix or the French extol Versailles. Oh, they want the grand excitement and the dash that here prevails! See, there goes the fair-haired Duchess with the Indian Princess dark. All the world has congregated in the circle of Hyde Park.
 Who has ever seen such horses as the steeds that center here. With fair ladies in the saddle and admiring crowds to cheer? Behold that milk-white palfrey, at its side the Arabian steed, or gallop with their riders in Hyde Park.
 Where could you meet such lordly men, their height exceeds belief? View that powerful Yorkshire Baron, see that towering Irish Chief; When they speak deep science spreads below, while far above the lark Pours down his song in triumph to salute them in Hyde Park.
 And as these fair young lovely nymphs flit past your ravish'd sight, Oh, they seem the vision of some fairy dream at night; Grace, elegance, and beauty here attain their highest mark. All the earth has sent its chosen flowers to meet you in Hyde Park.
 Here you view the mothers of the past, the pre-destin'd to come. The guardians of the commonwealth and sacred empire home; That peaceful temple from whose porch Britannia's reign is mark. And by their conquering spirit drew the nations to Hyde Park.
 Do ye come from sprightly Innisfall, from Dublin, or Kildare. With frizet coat and corded breeches, or in poplin chestnut and rare? All that wealth a floral grandeur is your own from down a hill dark. And your honest brogue, dear Patrick, will lend music to Hyde Park.
 Do you come from Bonnie Scotland, from Lochaber, or Edinbo. My stalwart kilted Laddie, and my winsome Lowland hinnie? Look arround you and take courage, for from perils stern and stark Many come now sailing past you as the elects of Hyde Park.
 What though our lands are sullen, and our climate damp and drear. Compa'd with skies where summer spreads her mantle round the year; Amid the scented myrtle groves the heart and mind are free. Oh, they want the light and liberty that shines around Hyde Park.
 Long may our mighty London stand the storehouse of the world. And all that mirth her peace and joy down to the di. Let her be her millions wander without fear of bailiff's bark. In the unrestricted freedom of their own estate—Hyde Park.
 JOHN ANDERSON.

RETURNED FROM THE GRAVE

By MRS. HENRY WOOD: Author of "East Lynne," "Oswald Gray," &c.

CHAPTER XVI.—CONTINUED.
 "The young gentleman says the box was found and brought to the castle, my lord," returned Bruff, believing Lord Dane was taking a wrong view of the facts. "But, as I told him, if the box came with the other things there it would not be with them."
 "Rubbish!" returned Lord Dane. "The box could not vanish through the floor. Perhaps you have overlooked it, Bruff."
 Mr. Bruff thought not, and submitted the information that the young gentleman had announced his intention of calling at the castle to see Lord Dane upon the point.
 "He is welcome," said his lordship.
 Mr. Lydney so timed his visit as to see Lord Dane just before his dinner-hour. He was received with politeness.
 "My butler has been telling me some ridiculous story about a box vanishing out of the strong-room," began his lordship, in a free, frank tone. "But the thing is impossible. If the box was placed in the strong-room it must be in it still."
 "The box was certainly put in the cart to be brought to the castle—to that Mitchell can testify," returned Mr. Lydney, in a tone as free as his lordship's, though somewhat more haughty. "The question is, where was it put after it reached the castle?"
 "Did Mitchell take notice of the box?"
 "Yes," emphatically replied Mr. Lydney. "And Mitchell says that your lordship also took notice of it, and remarked that the initials on it were not those of my name."
 "Is it that box which is missing—the one with the three gilt Y's upon it?" exclaimed Lord Dane. Oh, that was certainly placed in the cart; I saw the man put it in."
 "May I inquire why your lordship should have meddled with the box at all?"
 "I had the things brought up for security," interrupted Lord Dane.
 "But I had claimed that particular box, and had left it in Mitchell's care, while I went for means to remove it," said Mr. Lydney. "It appears to me that it could not be any concern of your lordship's. As to safety—Mitchell, I say, was in charge."
 "Were you accustomed to see much of wrecks, which I do not suppose you are for you would know how next to impossible it is for any preventive men to stop the pilfering of the marauders that infest the coast," rejoined Lord Dane. "It was my duty, as lord of the manor, to take care that the things recovered remained intact. You are at liberty to claim your property, and remove it from the castle."
 "But where is my property?" asked Mr. Lydney. "Your servants showed me the things brought here from the beach, all the things, he said; and it was not with them."
 "Sir, to reiterate such an assertion makes me quite angry," tartly rejoined Lord Dane. "A box locked up safely in a strong room could not vanish from it; it must be there still."
 Lord Dane rang the bell for the key of the strong room as he spoke and Bruff brought it to him. He and Mr. Lydney, then proceeded thither.
 "Your lordship must perceive that the box is not here," said Mr. Lydney, pointing to the things as they lay on the floor.
 Lord Dane glanced at them with a keen and curious eye; and when he found beyond doubt that the box really was missing, he appeared on the point of losing his temper. "It is most strange, most singular!" he uttered; and striding to the door, shouted out for Bruff.
 The man came in hasty answer to the summons, and Lord Dane abruptly addressed him.
 "Whom have you dared to admit to this room? Somebody must have entered and removed the box."
 "I declare to goodness, my lord, that not a soul has entered it," cried the unhappy Bruff, "saying this gentleman and Miss Dane. The key never was out of my personal custody."

And Lydney felt convinced the man was speaking the truth.
 "The box must have been conveyed to some other room when brought to the castle, not to this one at all," he observed, but Lord Dane interrupted him.
 "I give you my honor, sir, as a peer of England, that the things brought in the cart were placed in this room, and in this room only. The men had no opportunity of entering any other, and did not enter one."
 "I can bear my lord out in that," interposed Bruff, turning his honest face upon the stranger. "The things were brought straight to this room through the outer passage, not the inner one; had the men wished to go into another room they could not. Besides, I was with them all the time, and my lord also was looking on. I'm sure it's like magic."
 "I can surmise how it is," said Lord Dane; "the men must have omitted to remove the box from the cart."
 "No," said Mr. Lydney; "I have questioned the men, and am satisfied that it was brought into the castle."
 "My lord," put in the butler, "I watched the cart go away from the gates, and it was quite empty."
 "It is inexplicable," exclaimed Lord Dane. "But I hope," he added, turning to Mr. Lydney, with a frank smile, "that it will soon be explained, and the box found, for you appear to set store by it."
 "It shall be found, if there be law or justice in England," warmly spoke the young man. "Nay," said Lord Dane, "you would seem to cast blame on me, but that is not just."
 "My lord," returned Mr. Lydney, "it is against my nature to act, or suspect in an underhand manner, and therefore I candidly avow my opinion that your lordship has custody of the box. Had it been lying on the beach unclaimed, as the other things were, and you had ordered it to the castle, I could have understood it; but that you should do so in the face of Mitchell's assurance that it was mine, and that I was then bringing assistance to remove it, does appear to me to be a procedure fraught with doubt. I can only believe that your lordship did so to obtain possession of the box."
 "Why! what do you suppose I wanted with the box?" uttered Lord Dane.
 "I am unable to say."
 "You are smarting under this loss, young sir, when I confess is a vexatious one, and therefore I excuse your language," equally returned Lord Dane. "I will even condescend to point out how totally absurd your suspicions are. That the things were all brought to this room I have testified to you; my servants have done the same, and you also question the miller's men. Now this room is some distance removed from any other room in the castle, and I ask you how it would be possible for me to carry a heavy box, which most likely I could not even lift, through the passages to them? You may be capable of deeming that my servants helped me or carried it by my orders; but I give you hearty leave to question them all. No, Mr. Lydney; I will swear to you that not a thing went out of this room door again after it was brought in at it; I locked the door upon the things immediately, and handed the key to Bruff. Since then it lies with him."
 Bruff looked up deprecatingly, but did not again defend himself. That there was point in what Lord Dane advanced Mr. Lydney could not deny, and perhaps he began to doubt whether his suspicions were correct. He returned with Lord Dane to the reception-room, for he had left his gloves there, and then took his leave. Standing at another door, as he passed through the corridor, was Miss Dane, apparently calling to her little pet dog; in point of fact, watching for the departure of the handsome stranger. Her rignettes were more elaborate, now they were arranged for dinner, and were ornamented with sundry bows of sky-blue ribbon; her white dress, made after a girlish fashion, was also decorated with blue. She gave a little start, as of surprise, when Mr. Lydney approached, and put down her arms like a timid child.
 "You here again? How nice! Oh, I hope you have found your box."
 "It cannot be found," was the answer. "It appears to have vanished in some unaccountable manner from Lord Dane's strong room."
 "Vanished as the ghosts do," simpered the lady.
 "Not exactly. The days of ghosts are over Miss Dane."
 He quitted her to depart. As she watched his receding figure, Lord Dane came up whistling, his hands in his pockets.
 "What are you looking after, Cecilia?"
 "That handsome young man" avowed Miss Dane. "I never saw one so good looking before."
 "H—m," returned Lord Dane in a tone of dissent. "Not a bad figure, though."
 "Geoffrey, who does he put you in mind of?"
 "Not any one," answered Lord Dane, resuming his whistling.
 "Ah, you never can see likenesses as I do. He is exceedingly like old Lady Dane."
 Lord Dane stared at his sister, and then laughed slightly. "You take queer fancies in your head, Cecilia. That man is no more like Lady Dane than he is like you or me. I should be sorry if he were?"
 "Because a suspicion is drawing over my mind that he is not what he assumes to be—that he is not a good character—an adventurer, in short who is bent on nefarious purposes."
 Miss Dane gave vent to a scream of genuine mortification. If her brother said so she feared it must be the fact, for she knew how clear-sighted Lord Dane was.
 Bruff meanwhile, was showing out the same gentleman, no adventurer, or whatever he might be. They stood for an instant to converse beyond the gate.
 "I hope, sir, you will not attribute this loss to any fault or carelessness of mine," spoke Bruff.
 "No I do not," was the ready answer. "But you must admit that it is strange in the extreme."
 "I can't make it out in any way, sir; turn it about as I will, there is no opening for a probability to creep in at."
 "Lord Dane delivered the key to you immediately?"
 "That he did, sir. When the men had carried in the things I went to the door with them, and saw them drive off with an empty cart. Then I turned back along the passage to the room, and there stood my lord waiting for me. He locked the door fast in my sight, gave me the key, and ordered me to keep it locked, and to allow no one to enter. Then he went out and returned but just now. Now sir, even allowing that my lord had an inclination to remove that box elsewhere, as you seem to suspect, he could not, by any possibility have had the time, either to do it himself, or to get it done; and my own moral persuasion is, that the box never did come into the castle. Hallo! you young scoundrel! what do you do here?"
 The latter words were addressed to Mr. Shad, who was standing in close proximity. Mr. Lydney turned hastily, and thought he had never seen so strange-looking a boy. The butler pointed his finger in authoritative warning, and the lad shuffled off.

"Had the box been of light weight I might have thought that the young reptile had pilfered it from the cart," observed Bruff to Mr. Lydney. "He must have stolen after, when the cart came up here from the beach, for I saw him hovering close by when the men were taking the things from it. A box of that weight of course he could not take."
 Mr. Lydney strode away, overtook Shad, and laid his hand upon his shoulder. "What is your name?" asked he.
 "Please, sir, it's Shad."
 "Shad—what?"
 "I don't know."
 "The drivers recovered some things this morning from the wreck, and a cart took them up to Dane Castle. You followed, I believe, Mr. Shad. Did you see the cart unloaded?"
 "I didn't finger nothing," was the response of the boy.
 "That is not what I ask you. Can you speak truth?" proceeded Mr. Lydney, doubting whether much truth could come from a mortal possessing a countenance like the one he gazed on.
 "You see this sixpence," said Mr. Lydney, taking one from his pocket. "I am going to ask you a question or two; answer me with strict truth, and it shall be yours. Equivocate only by a word, and instead of the sixpence, you shall get something not so pleasant."
 "I know what you'd ask me," burst forth the boy, forgetting his usual role of simpleton. "In the eager fascination the sixpence bore for him; 't's about your lost box; that a row's being made over, him with three letters on it. I see it took in to the castle."
 "You did?"
 "I see it with these two eyes of mine," avowed Shad, lifting his sly orbs, sparkling now, to the face of Mr. Lydney. "It was about the last thing left in the cart; the two millers carried it in, and Mr. Bruff went after 'em up the passage."
 "Where was Lord Dane then?"
 "I didn't see him. I think he was agone in to the castle afore."
 "You saw the cart drive away, no doubt; was it quite empty?"
 "Yes; there warn't nothing left in her. Master, I'm telled the truth, and now, please, for the sixpence."
 "Should I find later that you have not told the truth, it shall go hard with you," said Mr. Lydney, dropping the sixpence into his hand. "But if you could only learn, Shad, how much easier it is to speak truth than the contrary, what a vast amount of trouble it saves, you would never say another false word again."
 Shad's only reply was to amble off, his arms flinging themselves about in wild delight at the possession of the sixpence.
 It was somewhere about this hour, or a little later, for the shades of night were gathering on the earth, that Miss Lester and her brother were walking through the wood-path already mentioned. Once more Maria had transgressed home orders, and had been to see Edith, for the accounts she heard of her state of health grew more dark day by day. The visit paid, she was now returning home, Wilfred escorting her through the wood. In more open parts, Maria would scarcely have dared to be seen with him, fearing it might get reported at home, and that unpleasantness would be the consequence. They had walked at first in silence, but Maria's thoughts were gradually winding themselves up to a pitch of excitement, and she suddenly broke it, clasping her hands as she turned to her brother.
 "Oh, Wilfred! is there nothing that you can do? Try anything. Look out for a situation; no matter what so that you can but earn a trifle. Throw pride—the winds."
 "Pride! Gad, I don't think much of that stops by me, Maria," was his reply. "What would you suggest that I should do? I know of nothing. I cannot go and open a general shop in Daneaheld, wanting funds; I cannot engage myself as keeper to Lord Dane; I don't suppose I should get hired if I offered myself as footman to my father, to replace the one I hear is leaving."
 "How can you thus turn what I say into ridicule? and Edith in the state she is?" rejoined Maria, with displeasure in her voice, but tears in her eyes.
 "Not ridicule, Maria," he quietly replied. "These subordinate situations being closed to me, are a proof how much more closed better ones would be. It was in that light I spoke."
 "But you are wrong. You draw a wrong deduction," she argued. "These mean sort of situations for making money, are of course closed to you; but there are others suitable to a gentleman."
 "I don't know how a gentleman, entirely devoid of means, could put himself in the way of obtaining such. Maria, it is of no use to finess longer, and to play at pride and propriety. You see these clothes," pointing to the velvet suit he wore. "They are all I possess."
 "Where are your other? she uttered breathlessly; "your better suits?"
 "Pledged, pledged for food. I may have to put in this coat also, for some pressing necessity, and to go about, astonishing Daneaheld, in shirt-sleeves. It is not very likely that I could take any situation appropriate to a gentleman."
 The confusion had flushed into Maria's face; it seemed that she was at a loss for words. They were drawing near the wood, and Wilfred stopped.
 "I shall not go any farther, Maria. But, before we part I wish you would tell me whether there's truth, or not, in a report I have heard. Rumor runs that you are to marry Lord Dane."
 Maria turned away her head, and remained silent.
 "I see," said Wilfred, "it is so. Think well what you are about, Maria; remember he was once the choice lover of Lady Adelaide; and she his. That is, if tradition tells true."
 "Do not allow yourself to repeat such stories," remonstrated Maria. "Lady Adelaide is my father's wife, and I do not wish to marry Lord Dane."
 "Oh! Is the wish, the liking, all on his side?"
 "It is not on mine. I do not dislike Lord Dane, but I shall never like him well enough to marry him. There is only one thing—"
 At this moment an interruption occurred. It had pleased Mr. Lydney, buried in deep thoughts, to take a circuitous path from the castle to the Sailor's Rest, which path led him through the wood. He had scarcely entered when his eye caught sight of young Mr. Shad, crouching behind a tree, and evidently in the act of listening. At the same moment, his ear caught the sound of voices. He went forward, laid his grasp upon the gentleman, and drew him out before the astonished gaze of Wilfred and Miss Lester.
 Young Shad whined out:
 "What had he done? It was hard a poor little fellow couldn't be watching an ant's nest, but he must be pounced upon and took up, as if he was a bird or a rabbit."
 "I hope you were saying nothing that all the world may not hear," said Mr. Lydney, addressing them, "for this boy was certainly listening."

"No, I wasn't," sniffed Shad, trying to squeeze out a tear. "I never heard nothing. I was looking at the ant's nest."
 "You young dog, you'll come in for my stick one of these days," cried Wilfred Lester, shaking his cane menacingly at him. "You are always up to your tricks. I don't believe there's an ant's nest there. No, there is not," he added, going to the spot and examining it.
 "Now, what do you deserve?"
 "I never said there was," wailed the incorrigible Shad. "I said as I was looking for him. Granny always tells me to look out for the ants' nests."
 Finding himself at liberty, he scampered away at the utmost speed of his legs; but only to double back again when he was beyond sight and hearing. Dodging stealthily amidst the thick trees, he got as near to the spot as he dared, his ears all awake. Finding himself balked, for by that time the three were dispersing he solaced his inquisitive mind by dodging the further movements of Mr. Wilfred Lester.
 "As shrewd a young spirit as ever crossed my path, that Master Shad," exclaimed Mr. Lydney. "One to be guarded against, unless I am mistaken. Who is he? He told me he did not know his name."
 "I don't think he does know it, or anybody else in this neighborhood, except the old woman he calls granny," replied Mr. Wilfred Lester. "Shad's parentage remains amidst the things untold. He is a sly young imp of mischief."
 "He has an evil physiognomy, and a cunning one," returned Mr. Lydney. "Bad qualities, both; doubly bad when they go together."
 "The gossips are engrossed with the tale of the loss of your property, the box brought to light by the divers," resumed Wilfred. "Is it found?"
 "No! It is the most extraordinary, the most unaccountable—however, I will say no more till I call in the aid of the police." Mr. Lydney broke off. "Is Lord Dane a man of veracity?" he added, abruptly.
 "I know nothing to the contrary," replied Wilfred Lester. "I cannot say that he is a favorite of mine; we all have our likes and dislikes; but—a man of veracity? Yes, I should deem him to be that. But I must leave you, for I have an appointment, and shall be late for it. Good-night, Lydney, just see my sister the few steps to the end of the wood."
 He sped off unceremoniously, and Mr. Lydney turned to go by the side of Miss Lester. "Were the contents of this lost box of very much consequence?" she inquired.
 "Of the very utmost consequence," he answered. "Strictly speaking, neither the box nor the contents belonged to me, but they were to my charge; and I would rather give every shilling I possess in the world than lose them."
 "Are you going to make a long stay in Daneaheld?"
 "I cannot tell how long it will be. Hitherto, I have been hoping for the box, which this morning was brought up. Now it is gone again, and I am no more forward than before."
 "Its disappearance certainly appears to savor of the marvelous," observed Maria. "But rely upon it, it never was placed in the death-room."
 "In the what room?" echoed Mr. Lydney. Maria smiled at his surprise.
 "They call it the strong-room now; but until the return of Lord Dane from abroad; it was known as the death-room, being the apartment where the Dames, after death, lie in state. Except in Lord Dane's presence, most people call it the death-room still."
 "I fancy—now you speak of it—that Lord Dane butler called it the death-room to-day; but it nearly escaped my notice," observed Mr. Lydney.
 He conducted Maria to the door of the hall, and then wished her good-evening. From some cause they had dined earlier than usual that day, and Maria supposed that tea would be waiting. It was not, however, and she proceeded to the study of her father, where he sat alone. Mr. Lester was reading a newspaper; Maria waited till he looked up.
 "Papa," she said, untying her bonnet-strings, "there has been an understood embargo, more implied than expressed to me, that I should not go to Wilfred's house."
 "Of course," replied Mr. Lester; "it could not be permitted."
 "I have come to tell you that I have transgressed it, and have been there twice. The first time my going was, if I may so express it, involuntary; the second, this evening, I did it in deliberation. It would not be right if I kept from you, papa."
 "And what took you there?" angrily demanded Mr. Lester, after surveying Maria for some moments in silence.
 "I went to see Edith. Papa, I think she is dying."
 Mr. Lester made no reply—only let fall the glasses that rested across his nose. Their gold chain went down with a clink.
 "And she is dying of hunger," Maria continued, catching up her breath with a sobbing sigh. "Dying of hunger, papa."
 "Don't talk absurdly," reproved Mr. Lester. "Papa, it is so. She cannot eat the coarse food they can alone procure, and she is sinking for want of the delicacies necessary for her condition. Miss Bordillon has helped them till she has little left for herself. Oh, papa, my heart feels as if it would burst."
 "Why do you tell me this?"
 "I could not be disobedient without telling you. Dear papa, will you not assist them? Just a little, to get Edith a few things until she is stronger."
 "I will not," affirmed Mr. Lester, in a deliberate tone. "Your brother and his wife have brought this upon themselves, and they must abide by it. You cannot go near them again."
 "Papa, I pray you do not impose that command upon me," she implored in agitation. "I am not sure—dear papa, pardon my saying so, but I am not sure that I could strictly obey it. He is my brother; he is deserted of all. I fear it may be my duty to stand by him, even though you bade me not. Do not bar all intercourse; I will promise very rarely to go; never, unless occasion should seem to require; and if you like, when that shall happen, I will tell you that I have been. Our mother is dead; you have other ties, but Wilfred and I are alone."
 No reply made Mr. Lester. Maria waited, but none came; and she turned and quitted the room with a slow step.

"Impossible," returned Lady Adelaide. "Miss Lester would not disobey expressed commands."
 "She has disobeyed 'em, my lady. And she has been making up a tale to her papa, and her brother, and ought to be flogged. My lady, if you don't mind, allow me to take them in to your again, and allow 'em an income; so the things of the dear little cherubym; at home; your ladyship's own. I—I'd let 'em fiddle, if it was me," emphatically added Tiffle.
 "They deserve nothing better," said Lady Adelaide. "Does he go out at night still?"
 "Oh, don't he?" replied Tiffle. "Last night as ever was, he and that Duke, and young Beecher was on my lord's grounds; she continued, sinking her voice. "Let it go on a bit, my lady; he'll be dropped upon."
 "Where do you get your information, Tiffle?" demanded Lady Adelaide.
 "My lady, I do get it, and it's for the good of the family I'm proud to serve. If I pay all my wages away in bribes, I don't regret it, so long as I can render service to your ladyship, and the precious little ones. But to say precisely how, and where I do get the information, is beyond me, and your ladyship must excuse me saying so. Let them two once get the uperhand of master, and they'll be for turning us out of house and home."
 Before more was said, a loud knock, as of a visitor, was heard at the hall door. Tiffle—who seemed to make it her business to watch everybody's business in the house, as keenly as a cat watches a mouse—left the room with a spring, and planted herself where she could see down into the hall. The visitor admitted, she came back.
 "Is it Lord Dane?" inquired Lady Adelaide.
 "Not at all, my lady. It's that young man that is lodging at the Sailor's Rest; that Mr. Lydney who was hooked up in the life-boat. I saw Miss Lester walking with him just now, so she has invited him to tea, no doubt."
 "Saw Miss Lester walking with him invited him to tea?" reiterated Lady Adelaide.
 "What are you saying, Tiffle?"
 "Oh, my lady, they have grown to be upon quite close terms of friendship," carelessly replied Tiffle. "Miss Lester is forever meeting him at Miss Bordillon's, where he have got intimate."
 Mr. Lydney, however, had not come "to tea," or to visit Miss Lester. His business was with Mr. Lester, and into his study was he shown. Not many minutes had he quitted Maria when it occurred to him that Mr. Lester, in his magisterial capacity, might be of service to him. Mr. Lester received him cordially; a speaking acquaintance had grown up between them since the night of the wreck, and he liked young Lydney much. Miss Bordillon had also informed him of the service he had rendered Maria. "Saved her life," Miss Bordillon expressed it; but Mr. Lester laughed at that.
 "I must ask you to pardon my calling upon you at this unreasonable hour—unreasonable for business," began Mr. Lydney, as he took the chair placed for him. "You are, I believe, in the commission of peace for the county?"
 "I am," replied Mr. Lester.
 "Then you will allow me to request you to grant a warrant to search Dane Castle?"
 Had Mr. Lester been applied to for a warrant to search his own house inside and out, he could not have evinced more surprise.
 "Search Dane Castle?" he echoed.
 "You probably have heard, Mr. Lester, the details of the loss of my box this day; for Daneaheld is a small place, famous for tale-bearing; and a transaction taking place at one end of it at ten in the morning, would be known at the other by ten minutes past."
 "That is so," interrupted Mr. Lester with a laugh. "And I believe I am as cognizant of the circumstances attending the loss of the box as you can be."
 "Then, Mr. Lester, I will go on. That box, rely upon it, is in Dane Castle; and I must have it found."
 "What grounds can you possibly entertain for coming to that conclusion?" slowly uttered Mr. Lester. "Lord Dane can have no motive for detaining or concealing the box; he would only be too glad to hand it over to you—you being the owner."
 "I draw my deductions from facts," returned the young man. "What right—may, I will say what motive—had Lord Dane to interfere with my box at all? Mitchell told him it was mine, and that I was about to remove it."
 "I do not myself see any necessity there was for his doing so," reflectively replied Mr. Lester. "As to his motive, it must have been zeal—over zeal that no harm should come to the things—your box among them. Were I to conjecture, I should say the box fell from the cart, unseen, on its way to the castle."
 "I think that would scarcely be your conjecture did you know how heavy the box was, Mr. Lester. It could not well fall unseen or unheard; and one of the men walked behind the cart. Besides, it was seen to be carried into the castle."
 Mr. Lester pricked up his ears. The last little bit of information was new to him.
 "By whom?" he eagerly asked. "I understood it had not been observed whether it was positively taken in, or not."
 "A somewhat noted young gentleman of your vicinity, Shad by name, saw it go in—"
 Mr. Lester interrupted with a burst of laughter; and it was some moments before he recovered himself, so entirely did the avowal excite his mirth.
 "Excuse me, Mr. Lydney, but the remark proved how great a stranger you are to our village politics and to Shad. Why, he is the fablest boy you can conceive; he tells more lies in an hour, than another lad would in a lifetime. I doubt if ever he spoke a word of truth, yet knowing it to be truth."
 "I agree with you in all that," replied Mr. Lydney, who had sat perfectly composed until the laugh was over; "from my limited observation of the boy I should judge him to be an exceedingly bad boy, an habitual and systematic deceiver. Nevertheless, I avow to you my belief that in this one instance he has told me truth. Depend upon it, he can tell truth, if it suits his purposes of self-interest. He said the two men carried the box into the castle; it being nearly the last thing taken out of the cart, and that Lord Dane's butler followed them in; I repeat to you, Mr. Lester, my conviction that this account was in accordance with fact."
 Can you suspect any of the servants of having cribbed it?" hastily asked Mr. Lester. "Bruff is as honest as the day—a most respectable man—was butler to the old Lord Dane."
 "No; I cannot suspect the servants; by what I hear, they never went near the box." And this was an unlooked admission of Mr. Lydney, for it took away all semblance of a plea for the grant of a search-warrant; that is, according to the opinions or the prejudices held by Mr. Lester.
 "Whom do you suspect?" he inquired of his guest, fixing his eyes searchingly upon him.
 "It is a question, Mr. Lester, that I cannot answer you. I believe the box to be in the castle, concealed by some person or persons, either intentionally, or—it is just possible— inadvertently, the result of an oversight:

therefore, I apply to you, to grant me a search-warrant."
 "I am sorry to refuse," he said, at length, "but I am really not satisfied that the law would justify me in doing so. The only direct evidence that the box did go into the castle comes from that Shad; scarcely one upon whose word you could venture to thrust the issue of a search-warrant upon Lord Dane."
 He spoke the last sentence in a sarcastic tone. Mr. Lydney's voice rose courteously in answer.
 "Although it might prove so, I felt that you would be charged of granting a search-warrant against Lord Dane, who is your intimate friend. Well, Mr. Lester, I can hardly blame you; perhaps in your place I should not be any the more willing."
 "Nay, nay," interposed Mr. Lester, "don't put the refusal upon friendship. I do not see that the grounds are sufficient to grant a search-warrant."
 "I must apply to another magistrate," observed the young man.
 "Of course that is entirely at your option. I do not think you will find another more willing to grant it than I. If you do, I am not sure that it would serve you."
 "Why not?"
 "Lord Dane is higher in the commission of peace than we are; we are but county magistrates; he is the lord lieutenant; as such, we are under his authority—under his thumb. Were a warrant to search his house issued by one of us, I am not sure but he has the power to draw his pen down it, and render it null and void. I say that I am not certain of this. My Lydney, for I would not willingly mislead you; but I fancy it would prove to be the fact."
 Not a very consolatory suggestion for William Lydney. He rose to leave. Mr. Lester rose also.
 "Will you spend an hour or two with us this evening, and be introduced to Lady Adelaide?" said the latter. "We are just going to tea."
 "I shall be very happy," was the answer. "I have thought once or twice that I should like to know Lady Adelaide."
 But no sooner had Mr. Lester given the invitation than he repented of it, for it occurred to him how exceedingly awkward it would be did Lord Dane come in, as he mostly did now of an evening. It might be anything but pleasant for two men to meet in social intercourse, one of whom was applying for a search-warrant against the other. Mr. Lester accordingly sat upon thorns, but his guest spent a remarkably pleasant evening, completely gaining the favor of Lady Adelaide. Lord Dane did not make his appearance.
 Bearing in mind the doubt expressed by Mr. Lester whether Lord Dane might not quash any warrant issued by a magistrate, Mr. Lydney determined to apply direct to the police, and on the following morning proceeded to the station. The inspector who heard the story, and then asked what it was that he required—what was the object of his application.
 "I want the assistance of the police to aid in discovering this box," was the reply. "I wish Dane Castle to be searched for it."
 The policeman gave a slight shake of the head, which seemed to argue rather unfavorably for Lydney's demand. He could not take any such responsibility upon himself, he observed, but he would report the application to his superior, and the gentleman had better call again.
 Little indeed was Mr. Lydney acquainted with the usages of the neighborhood, and with Lord Dane's way in it; he supposed the police could receive such an application and not make his lordship acquainted with it. The inspector himself carried it to the castle in the course of the day, and Lord Dane recorded him a private interview.
 "Search the castle, forsooth!" ironically ejaculated his lordship. "It were more to the purpose that he permitted himself to be searched; that he declared who and what he is. Look at the facts, inspector. Here's a young man saved from a wreck with what he stands upright in, taken up his abode at a public house, and worms himself into the best houses of the neighborhood, on a footing of equality. He is obstinately silent as to his antecedents; that he has been asked of them, I know, but he does not answer. How can I tell that he is not an adventurer, a chevalier d'industrie? For my own part, I believe him to be one, and that it will turn out so in the end; I have my reasons for thinking so. He spent last evening at Squire Lester's."
 "Did he, indeed, my lord?" returned the inspector in a tone of dismay, taking his cue from the peer.
 "At Miss Bordillon's he is intimate; at other houses he is intimate; he has contrived to scrape acquaintance with my own sister—places, all, where he has insinuated himself. Yesterday evening he was actually walking in the wood with—with—Lord Dane arrested the words on the tip of his tongue, and then substituted others—with a young lady; a young lady of the highest consideration."
 "Why, there's no knowing what it may end in, if he really is an adventurer," cried the inspector.
 "It will end in the neighborhood's having cause to repent its folly, its credulity," returned Lord Dane. "With regard to the box he claims—and I dare say it is just as much his as it is yours or mine—let her his lordship summoned Bruff and the key, and marched the inspector to the strong room."
 Here they are, the things that came from the wreck," continued Lord Dane, pointing to the articles which lay on the floor, just as they had done the previous day. "Does it stand to common sense that if the box had been brought to this room it could have vanished out of it, the door being secured fast? Why that box more than any other? No, Mr. Inspector, if the box had been here at all, here it would be still. Who is to know that he did not contrive to get it from the cart himself, and is making this fuss to put you police off the scent that he has got it."
 "A not improbable supposition, if he forked what did not belong to him," cried the inspector. "A pretty fellow he, to talk of a search-warrant for the castle?"
 "I'd see him hanging from the yard-arm of the tallest ship in the harbor before he should execute it," haughtily spoke his lordship. "But I am far from imposing the same impediments upon you, inspector. If you choose, for your own satisfaction, to go through every room and examine every nook and corner of the castle, you are at liberty to do so. Bruff will guide you, or you may go alone, as you please. Here's the trellis-closet; begin with that."
 "My lord, for my own satisfaction I should certainly not need to do so; if it would be for your lordship's satisfaction, I will. You do not cast a doubt to any of your servants?" he added, lowering his tone.
 "The servants?" echoed Lord Dane, with a pause and a stare; as though the idea to suspect them had not before occurred to him. "No, I don't; what should they want with the box? But—there, you had better go through the castle; it will set the matter at rest."
 Accordingly the inspector did go through the castle, searching it thoroughly, but found no trace of the lost box. Lord Dane's man-

ner had changed to one of chilling hauteur when the officer rejoined him: "And when this man—Lydney, or whatever his name is—shall presume to speak to you again of a search-warrant for Dane Castle, inquire a little as to how he may be, and what he may be doing here, and where he comes from," said his lordship. "Understand me, inspector: you have my orders to do this; find out what you can, and report to me."

"And what are your deductions?" was the next eager question. "Can you give a guess at how or where the abstraction took place?" "Not, the faintest. It's as uncertain a case as ever came under our care. We shall keep a sharp look-out. It is your own box, I think, you said," the inspector carelessly added, with a keen, rapid glance of the eye. "I did not say so," was the unexpected answer. "It was in my charge, and I have authority to claim it, but neither the box nor its contents belonged to me."

SCOTCH NEWS. Dr. John Carlyle, brother of the Chelsea philosopher, and himself well known as a translator of Dante, died on Monday at The Hill, Dumfriesshire. A gold bracelet weighing about 1/2 of an ounce, and having the name Roma engraved upon it, was dropped up from the bed of the Fifth of Forth on Saturday, 13th Sept, by the fishing smack Volant. THE HOME SECRETARY.—The Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, is to deliver the opening address of the approaching session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—Margaret Duncan, a widow, residing in Campbell Street, Coupar Angus, died on Tuesday at the advanced age of 107. The deceased has been bed-ridden and blind for a number of years, but her other faculties were unimpaired up till within a week of her death. CASE UNDER PREVENTION OF CRIMES ACT.—On 22nd September, Archd. Richardson pleaded guilty, at the Falkirk Sheriff Court, of a charge under the Prevention of Crimes Act, of assaulting a police officer in the execution of his duty. The offence was committed in June last, when the accused was being apprehended for assault, and he had absconded, and was apprehended in Yorkshires. He was sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labour. SUICIDE AT ORKNEY.—A sad case of suicide occurred on 21st September, in the Parish of Elvie, 20 miles from Kirkwall. Early in the morning a man named George Wood, a pauper, who resided in a small house by himself, was found quite dead, suspended from the rafters by a rope. Deceased showed no signs of insanity, the previous night, when he had assisted some neighbours in building a peat stack. He was twice married, and leaves a widow and two children. The steamer Tallisman, Captain Weddell, arrived at Leith on Sunday, 14th Sept, from Rotterdam, and reported that about midnight on Saturday, shortly after the vessel had left port, one of the crew, named William Coutts, who had been left on the forecastle to keep a look-out, went mysteriously missing, and is believed to have either fallen overboard and been drowned or committed suicide. Coutts was about 30 years of age, was a native of Lerwick, but resided with his wife and family in Leith. PROPOSED FLOATING BATH FOR ROTHESAY.—The success of the floating bath at Greenock is likely, as was expected, to lead to others being constructed for coast towns. A meeting of the Provost and Magistrates of Rothesay was held recently at which the question was discussed, and the system of floating baths generally approved of. The probable result of this meeting will be the establishment of a bath in Rothesay, by next summer, which will be got up, we believe, on an improved and very complete scale. HEAVY FINE FOR TOBACCO SMUGGLING.—At a Court held at Leith on 22nd September, before Provost Henderson and Bailie Pentland—Thomas Grives, second engineer on board the steamship Windsor, was charged with smuggling 20lb. 6oz. of tobacco and cigars, which a Customs officer found concealed in the engine-room of the steamer on its arrival in Leith last week. He was ordered to pay a fine of £20 5s, being treble the value and duty of the tobacco smuggled, with £2 4s of costs. The fine was paid. THE UNEMPLOYED.—A meeting of the Committee for the Relief of the unemployed was held on the 18th Sept, in the Council Chambers—Councillor Jackson presiding. The meeting was called mainly to consider as to the disposal of applications for work which have been lodged at the Sanitary Chambers during the past few days. It was reported that two work stations for stoves breaking had been opened at Possilpark and Queen's Park, and that about 80 men had commenced work. A further number had been sent to the stations this morning. WOMAN APPREHENDED FOR HOUSEBREAKING.—Isabella Robertson or Struthers, wife of a seaman, was brought from Grangemouth and examined before Sheriff Bell at Halkirk, and committed to prison on a charge of breaking into a house in Grangemouth on the 24th Sept. last and taking from it napery, cutlery, jewellery, and wearing apparel, the value of the whole being from £30 to £40. The house had been left for a few days by the tenants and had been broken into by the window. Mrs. Struthers was apprehended as the result of inquiries by the police, who have recovered the whole of the property. Mr. R. W. Duff, M.P., addressed a large meeting of his constituents at Aberchirder, Banffshire, on Saturday, 13th Sept. He devoted his attention mainly to the land question, expressed his belief that the present agricultural depression was temporary, and strongly advocated reform of the land laws, which appeared to him to be all framed to prevent the application of capital to the soil. Reform, however, was not to be expected from a Conservative Government. Referring to the catastrophe at Cabul, he vindicated the right of the Opposition to condemn the policy of Government and to express their just indignation at the loss of valuable lives sacrificed to the reckless disregard of the warnings of wiser statesmen. With a lavish expenditure of both blood and money the Government had given neither peace abroad nor honour at home. SAD BOATING ACCIDENT AT GAMBLETOWN.—Two fishermen, named Hector Stuart (22) and James Smith (19), were drowned in Campbelltown Harbour on 20th Sept. The deceased, along with a third fisherman (Macdonald, M.A.), went out in a small fishing smack, to witness the regatta which took place that day. The wind was blowing freshly from the south-west, with occasional heavy showers of rain. When the smack was off the Trench Point about two o'clock a sudden and heavy squall struck the boat, and before anything could be done to save her she had filled with water and sank in an instant, carrying all the crew under along with her. M.A.ley however, who was steering, soon came to the surface, his head coming in contact with one of his oars, which he clutched, and by which he was kept afloat until he was rescued. There were no other boats in the immediate vicinity at the moment, but as the catastrophe was observed, several boats bore down, and M.A.ley was soon picked up by a fisherman named Carmichael, who was sailing in a fishing smack. Nothing was seen of the other two men or the boat, which had her nets on board. Dredging for the bodies was continued until dusk and resumed next day, but without success. An Arisaig minister, writing to an Edinburgh paper, complains very bitterly of what he calls the desecration of the Sabbath. He says:—"The Lord's Day yesterday, being a remarkably fine day, was spent by the Laird of Arisaig, and a large party of gentry visiting him, in hay-making. The noise and laughing when tossing the grass with forks and skipping about the fields shocked the feelings of every well-conducted person in the country, from the ministers and the Roman priest to the humblest inhabitant. At Traigh, Mr. E.

R. Macdonell, with his family and visitors, turned out in the afternoon, and though the work was soberly and earnestly conducted, it was most lamentable to see the youthful members of this family who have not reached their teens, allowed to participate in such proceedings, instilling their youthful minds with such pernicious ideas of Sabbath observance. Already it is believed the wrath of heaven has visited the evil-doers, for the weather, which yesterday gave every promise of being settled fine, has again returned to storm and rain, so that the hay which had been untouched is in fully better condition than what was worked yesterday. GLENTILY.—The Rev. Dr. G. R. Badenoch and the Rev. W. Baker send the following letter to the Times:—"We have recently walked through Glentilly, and had to ford the Tarf at the place where Mr. Bedford lost his life. We had considerable difficulty in crossing the streams, although there had been no rain for some days, but a strong wind was blowing right up the glen. We can well understand why Mr. Bedford and his companion endeavoured to force the ford and to take the torrents in detail instead of the pool. We took precisely the same course. Our object, however, in addressing you is to suggest the erection of a simple bridge of trees immediately above the pool, so secured by chains as to preserve it from the winter and spring floods. We would propose to call it the 'Bedford Bridge,' as a small memorial of Mr. Bedford. We need not say that the bridge would be a great convenience to tourists passing through this magnificent glen from Braemar to Blair Athole. We shall be happy to join in a subscription for the erection of the proposed bridge, and to receive communications, addressed to either of us, on the subject. We have little doubt the noble Duke who owns the glen would receive any proposal on the subject with his usual courtesy and generosity. GRANGEMOUTH TOWN HALL.—In the Sheriff's Court at Falkirk, on the 15th Sept, parties were heard at some length before Sheriff Bell on the petition presented by a large number of the electors of Grangemouth against the proposal of the Commissioners of Police to sell Grangemouth Town Hall on Friday first, the upset price being £1200. Mr. James Wilson, solicitor, argued on behalf of the Commissioners that as there was nothing in the Police Act to prohibit them from the sale of the Town Hall, it was clearly within their right to do so if they were of opinion that it was desirable in the public interest to dispose of the property. Mr. John Gair, solicitor, maintained that, seeing the Police Act gave specific directions regarding the acquisition of a Town Hall, and gave no power of sale, the presumption was that the Commissioners had no such power. He pleaded that the petitioners had made out such a case as entitled them to interim interdict, so that an opportunity might be allowed for the full trial of the question. The Sheriff, in respect of the novelty and importance of the case, granted interim interdict in order that the state of possession might not be altered until the case should be fully tried. Our Grangemouth correspondent states that at a meeting of Commissioners held on Tuesday, Mr. Macpherson, Chief Magistrate, very handsomely offered to present the town with a free site for a new hall. A few years ago he was instrumental in procuring for the town an institute which cost £2400. BELLS TO A GREAT FORTUNE. Ex-Gov. W. E. M. Army, who was appointed Governor of New Mexico by President Abraham Lincoln in 1862, and who is one of the lineal descendants of the Hyde brothers the famous East Indian merchants, arrived in this city a few days since on his way to England. The Governor sails in a few days for London, where he will prosecute the claim of the American heirs to the whole of the personal property of the Hyde brothers. The case is a remarkable one, and has been in litigation for nearly a century, resembling in its frequency in print, the remarkable case of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce. The celebrated Hyde estate, it will be remembered, includes all of the combined accumulations of the Hyde merchants. The four brothers jointly embarked in business in the East Indies as merchants and traders, and in 1700 returned to England with an immense fortune. They returned to their native land simply to invest in real estate and deposit the balance, in the shape of gold and East India securities, in the Bank of England. They shortly afterwards returned to the East Indies, and did not long survive. The heirs of the estate in England set up a claim in 1878 for the whole of the estate, but the American heirs held the case in Chancery for nearly a century. Recently it was decided that the English claimants alone were entitled to the real estate, but that other heirs, whether residing in America or elsewhere, were entitled to a just proportion of personal property. The decision was taken advantage of by what is known as the Bacon heirs; they made a settlement and were paid in full. The Hyde heirs in this country are twenty-six in number, and are represented by Gov. Army. There is deposited in the Bank of England between \$70,000,000 and \$100,000,000, which will be divided among the American heirs just as soon as they establish their right to participate in the distribution of the enormous sum. The Bacons were the first to take advantage of the decision of the higher court, and are now ready to assist their American cousins to obtain their share. Lord Clarendon, who was recently in the country, and who donated the land out of the Hyde real estate now known as Hyde Park, has signified his willingness to aid the American heirs, and obtain that which has been so long withheld from them. Gov. Army thinks he should be willing to lend his assistance, since the English branch has enjoyed the real estate for many years.—N. F. Star. Preparing for the Worst. Saunders' Irish Daily News writes:—"One of the results of Mr. Parnell's speeches is the active preparation made by the Government for the winter, and what Judge Keogh called 'the long nights,' and its desire to place the constabulary on a war footing. Not to speak of the new helmet with which this body is now being provided, an extraordinary quantity of ammunition is being imported into the country and sent down to the different police stations in the provinces. It is now a common sight to see trains of ammunition wagons going along the quays towards the Park under an escort of dragoons in forage caps and pouch belts, and with carbines. The Government of Ireland is 'taking stock' of the agrarian meetings and will be better prepared against the discipline of Mr. Parnell than it was against the dusky warriors of O'Connell and the mutinous troops of the Ameer. LONDON, October 9.—A telegram has been received from New York guaranteeing two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to assist the Irish tenants, if an Irish member of the advanced party will visit the United States. Parnell will probably go.

Rest Or No Rest? (N. Y. Herald.) LONDON, October 5.—This has been a memorable day in the annals of the Irish land question. The agitation has already begun to produce its results. Four meetings have been held—one at Cork, where nearly 20,000 people were assembled; one at Maryborough, in Queen's county, which attracted 14,000; one at Dunmore, in Galway, that was attended by 15,000 persons, and the fourth at Ballinrobe, in Mayo. This geographical division shows that the South, Centre and West of the country are pretty well impregnated with the views that the anti-rent agitators have been preaching. The most noteworthy features of all the meetings was a general absence of the priests, except at Maryborough where speeches were made by two of their number. LONDON'S DUTIES. Here the president's seat was occupied by Richard Lalor, one of the most extreme partisans of the measure. The Rev. Dr. Magee, a parish priest, made a very strong speech, dwelling on the great distress that had arisen from the bad seasons and the general hard times in commerce. Dr. Magee also insisted on the duties of landlords to their tenants, arguing that capital and labor were as the blades of a scissor, each being useless without the other. "What the tenants wanted," he said, "was the landlords' sympathy. If things were going ill with the tenants, the landlord must abate his demands." Dr. Magee avoided saying directly, "Don't pay your rents," but his forbearance was considered all the more significant. The largest gathering was at Cork. Here Messrs. Parnell, Shaw, Smyth and Colthurst, the members of Parliament, were the speakers. Mr. William Shaw took the more moderate view of the question. He spoke in favor of Mr. Gladstone's Land Act, which gave compensation to evicted tenants, and declared that those who worked the soil should own it, and landlords should be fairly bought out. At the same time he warned farmers not to commit any acts which should place them within the grasp of the law. Mr. Parnell, leader of the movement and Home Rule member for Meath, was greatly cheered when he rose to speak. He said that the farmers had no intention of placing themselves within the power of the law. The landlords, however, were determined to get them there. What should be done with bad landlords? (A Voice—"Shoot them.") If the farmers stood together and refused to pay unjust rent the game was theirs. They should not and would not allow themselves to be exterminated, as they were in 1848. They had the right spirit and they had physical strength to back it. "I do not think," said Mr. Parnell, "that physical strength will be necessary. Adopt a policy of passive resistance. That is the line I counsel you to follow. And so long as Ireland is ruled by Englishmen the question cannot and shall not be laid to rest." The speech was received with enthusiasm. Afterward a series of resolutions was passed demanding an abatement of rent and fixity of tenure. The proceedings were orderly. Placards were posted over the city bidding the Nationalists avoid the meeting and reserve themselves for action on a day that was not far distant. "HOME RULE A BUBBLE." A deputation from the Central Council of the Home Rule League attended the meeting at Dunmore. This led to serious differences. A local farmer named Sheridan called upon the meeting not to listen to the deputation. "Home rule," he cried excitedly, "is a bubble. It is an empty sham. It is the greatest delusion ever dangled before the eyes of the Irish poor." The chairman tried to obtain a hearing for the deputation amid a scene of the wildest excitement. Resolutions were passed declaring that as the people saw no help coming from other sources they must save themselves. AFGHANISTAN. LONDON, October 8.—General Roberts telegraphs from Charushin, on the evening of the 6th inst., that the Afghans advanced from Cabul in force, and that there was very heavy fighting all day. The Afghan position was carried at the point of the bayonet, and 12 guns captured. The British loss is about 80 killed and wounded. General Roberts hoped to be able to march close to Cabul on Tuesday. General Roberts, in his despatch dated Charushin, October 6th, 8 p.m., says reconnoitering parties were sent out on all the roads leading to Cabul. At daybreak this morning it was reported THAT THE ENEMY WAS ADVANCING in great force from the direction of the city. These parties had to retire. Soon after a high range of hills intervening between Charushin and Cabul was crowded with the Afghan troops and people from the hills, parties of Ghilzais appeared on the hills running along both flanks of the camp, and reports were received that the road to Seahabad was threatened. Along this road General McPherson was advancing with a large convoy of stores and ammunition. A warning was sent to McPherson, and some assistance in cavalry. It was absolutely necessary to carry the heights in front before evening. General Baker was entrusted with this very difficult duty, which he completed in a most admirable manner. He sent a party under Major White, of the 92nd Highlanders, consisting of a wing of the regiment and three guns, to clear the heights, which were CARRIED BY THE HIGHLANDERS in gallant style. Our loss is as follows:—Capt. Young, of the Punjab Infantry; Lieut. Ferguson, 72nd Highlanders, and Dr. Dureau, 23rd Pioneers, wounded, and about 70 men killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown, but must have been considerable. They fled in great confusion and lost two standards. We have strong pickets posted, as large numbers of Ghilzais are still in the neighborhood; but I hope to-morrow to be able to march to within a short distance of Cabul. The Ameer states that the Palace of Bala Hissar is no longer in the possession of people he can trust. His family have moved into the city. The headmen of Charushin and the suburbs of Cabul have asked if they can pay their respects to me. Others will probably follow this example, and I am sanguine THE COUNTRY WILL QUIET DOWN SOON, now the people see that opposition is useless, but at present there is very great excitement in the city and country generally. Special despatches from Afghanistan report that during the attack of the 6th on the principal heights before Cabul, two companies of the 92nd Highlanders were opposed to 2,000 Afghans. The latter held their ground until the Highlanders were within 20 yards. The total Afghan force is said to have been 11 regiments, with artillery and immense numbers of hillmen. The backbone of resistance is broken for the present, but while the country is seething with excitement the people would rise at the slightest reverse to the British. LONDON, October 10.—The relief at the India Office after the receipt of Wednesday's news of reported success of General Roberts

has been followed by much poorly concealed anxiety as to the possible present situation. The column advancing on Cabul had only a light marching supply, and must gain further victories or perish. Reports for some time past pointed to an expectation on the part of the chief of the hill tribes of the appearance of a Russian column in the neighborhood of Herat, to aid them in driving the English from the country. It is stated here by persons more or less in the confidence of the India officials, that the Department held a continuous series of victories by the English troops to be of the greatest importance, as any reverse will solidify the whole of Afghanistan against them. LONDON, October 10.—A despatch from Simla states that communication with Gen. Roberts' column has been intercepted by Ghilzais since Monday. It is believed that fighting between the troops and the Afghan hill tribes was renewed on Tuesday, the latter GAINING A DECIDED ADVANTAGE, and for the present checking the advance. The absence of news gives additional force to this opinion, and croakers do not hesitate to declare that in spite of the temporary success of Sunday, General Roberts has fallen into a trap, and is in an exceedingly critical situation. LONDON, October 10.—Sir Frederick Roberts telegraphed to the India office as follows:—"Outside Cabul, October 8th.—Hearing that some mutinous troops returning from Khostan were strongly entrenched on a high hill behind Balahissar, overlooking the city, I sent General Massey with a strong force to the position. Simultaneously General Baker ordered an attack on the front. Gen. Massey reached Apahud, on the Baiman road, at sunset, and captured in a deserted Shepur cantonment 73 guns, including 17 Armstrongs. The combined attack was made upon the mutineers immediately." A despatch from Simla says the Afghans have evacuated Balahissar, and heavy firing was proceeding in that vicinity. AN OBSTINATE STRUGGLE IS EXPECTED. The enemy expects a reinforcement of three regiments from Ghuzna. A despatch from General Roberts' camp reports that three Afghan regiments previously unengaged, with the remnants of other regiments and many of the city people, are opposing the advance of General Baker's Highlanders. "The Afghans occupy strong entrenched positions. The Russian and English are corresponding respecting the future of Afghanistan. Russia objects to permanent occupation by the British. THE RAILWAY COLLISION. List of the Killed and Injured—Many Bodies Not Yet Identified—A Terrible Scene. DETROIT, October 10.—Up to noon 18 bodies were recovered. Ten from the emigrant car are not yet identified. The identified, killed, are: Milton Gilbert, Detroit, engineer; C. B. Smith, Jackson, fireman; John Rya, wife and daughter, Philadelphia; Mrs. Garland and her ten-year-old daughter, Philadelphia; Louis Monger, Buckingham, Canada, and infant daughter; Mrs. Geo. A. Jones, Chatham, Pennsylvania. The following are the wounded, as far as can be ascertained: M. D. Carlisle, express messenger, Detroit; A. A. Bennett, baggage man, Detroit; Wm. Buggy, Troy, Va., leg and thigh crushed; Daniel Finn, Chicago; S. M. Spurlin, Philadelphia; Arthur Rogers, Philadelphia; Benham Carter, Gardiner, Illinois; Geo. A. Cunningham, Janesville, Wisconsin; H. Misdas, Canada; E. J. Parnell, St. Catharines; Mrs. J. F. Parker, Toronto; John Jeffries, Newark, probably fatal; Willie Rice, aged four, recovery doubtful, father, mother and sister all killed; Mrs. Laura Finney, Walworth, N. Y., bruised about the head; Mrs. R. J. Warren, Gales, Mich.; Henry Barrows, Newfouland, Pa.; Arandus Maitsonette and Palmas Maitsonette, Buckingham, Canada; Herbert M. Benjamin, Jersey City Heights; Wm. Brinney, Galt; Mrs. A. M. Steele, Detroit; Miss Clement, Lockport, N. Y., arm and head badly cut; Mrs. B. B. Hart, Clinton, Iowa; Rolt Neil, Trenton, Canada; Leopold Hoffman, Randolph, Mass.; Mrs. George A. Jones, Chatham, Penn., one of her children, 18 months old, killed instantly, another badly bruised; S. M. Harkin, Philadelphia, thinks his wife and children, aged four and six, are among the dead. The engineer and fireman of the express train are literally torn to pieces. The engineer and fireman of the switch engine escaped by jumping off. The train was made up of seven Wagner sleepers, four passenger coaches, and mail and baggage cars. The tender of the express engine was telescoped into the baggage car about half its length; this car in its turn forced its way into the mail cars, and these crowded the first passenger coach to the right on to the embankment and crushed back through the two following. The passengers in the first coach were comparatively unharmed, the harvest of death being reaped in the second and third coaches. The fourth coach escaped with slight damage, and none of the Wagner coaches were injured. The accident was caused by the switchman having charge of the making up of the freight trains occupying the main track with the switch engine and cabooses, understanding that the Pacific express was considerably behind. The express train, however, had made up nearly all lost time. In the first coach were some fifty or sixty Canadian-French emigrants, bound for the northern woods to engage in cutting timber; the majority of these were instantly killed or fatally wounded. There were several women and children among them; many of them were buried under the fragments of the cars and hammed in by the train and timbers, and shouted and moaned in vain for assistance. Eighteen bodies were recovered, and as many more are beneath the wrecks, it is supposed that in all the death list will reach 25, while the number of wounded will probably be as many more. Among the identified killed is Louis Monger, of Buckingham, Ontario, and among the wounded are the following Canadians:—E. J. Parnell, of St. Catharines, left leg broken; Mrs. E. J. Parnell, of St. Catharines, Ont., severely injured in the head and knee; Mrs. J. F. Parnell, of Toronto, head cut; A. Masonite, a Frenchman of Buckingham; severe contusion of the face; Palmas Maitsonite, of Buckingham, Ont., in head and leg; Wm. Brinney, of Galt, Ont., leg bruised; Rolt Neil, of Trenton, Ont., injured back and body. —There is only one woollen mill in the State of Texas, and it netted to its owners \$81,000 last year. It is situated in New Braunfels. It is rumored the English Government has ordered an advance upon Herat. It is asserted the Russians are also marching on Herat. If they seize it, England would probably declare war, but the chances that Russia will so occupy the capital of West Afghanistan are considered remote.

OCTOBER.

Conquest-flashed, like a warrior bold.
Over his mettlesome steeds, October brown.
Over the hills, the vipers adown.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roy—I was between St. Lawrence Hall and St. James Hall on the morning of the 12th of July.

12th. As a magistrate attended the meeting, at which resolutions were passed in relation to the Orange Hall.

breach of the peace on the part of the Orangemen was anticipated. The evidence on both sides was equal in respect, so that he considered no averment in that regard.

Mr. CARTER—But I am simply quoting. Your Honor Judge Bagley the author, against Judge Bagley's written opinion.

last forced to defend himself in a pamphlet. Pope wrote:
An eye and a naked as an Indian lay.

THE ORANGE TRIALS.

Grant v. Beaudry—Evidence of Sir Francis Hincks and other important witnesses—Judgment Deferred.

Among the witnesses subpoenaed were M. H. Gault, P. Thomas, Ingram, Bissonnette, High Constable, Thomas Simpson, tobaccoist; Frederick Hamilton, Edward Carter, Q. C., the Hon. James Ferrier, the Hon. John A. Macdonald, J. D. Gardner, Charles Glackway, City Clerk; P. O'Meara, Deputy City Clerk; James F. D. Black, City Treasurer, and John P. Sexton, Recorder.

The following additional witnesses have been summoned: Hercules L. Paradis, Chief of Police; the Rev. Charles Doudet, sworn—I am a member of the Orange Association. The obligation printed in this pamphlet, produced and filed in the case of the Orange Order in 1878, was not the same as that which was in force at the time of the trial.

Mr. Carter—The book now produced appears to me to be about the same as that containing the constitution and by-laws of the Orange Order. The Orange Order is now a different organization from that which was in force at the time of the trial.

Witness—I will answer the question. Regarding the Orange Order, I have no objection to my name being used in connection with it. I think a question irrelevant, but I do ignore any disability on my part in regard to the Orange Order.

Witness—I have never felt that I should be obliged to keep my name out of the law of the land, and the Orange Order does not require me to do so.

THE DEFENCE.
Mr. W. B. Henshaw sworn—I am not to my knowledge that an Orange procession took place on the 12th of July, 1878.

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Coteway's? THOMAS RUSSELL. And is it so? Would I could answer, no— That they have hunted down and caught Coteway...

AGRICULTURAL. OCTOBER. HINTS FOR THE WORK OF THE MONTH.

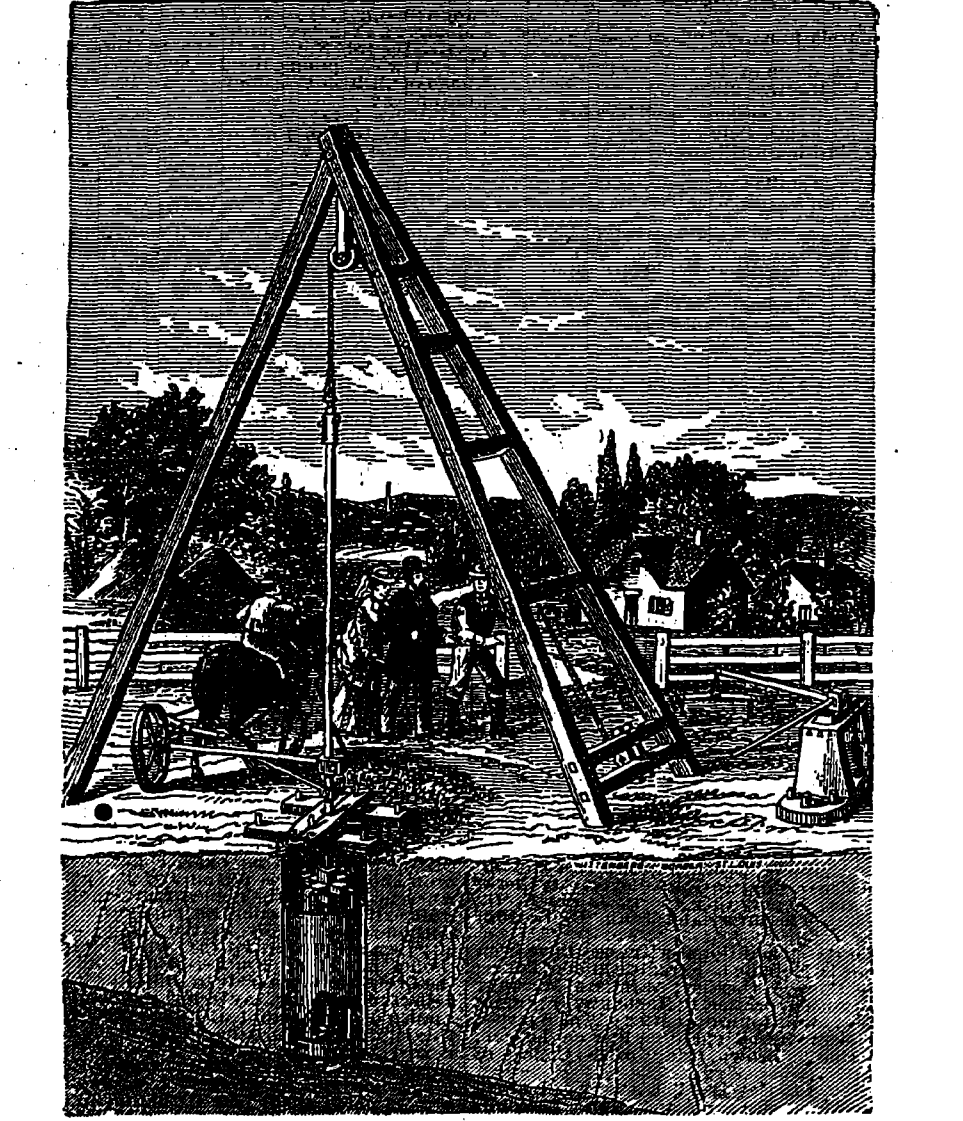
Corn.—Standing corn is injured by every day's delay in cutting. The fodder loses value by rain and frost, and the grain is apt to become damaged. One of the marks of a poor farmer—poor in both meanings of the word—is that his work is always behind; this means always loss of material, and therefore of money.

coming on suddenly, may do much harm. If horses are caught in the rain, and thoroughly drenched, it will be well to rub them dry, and blanket them as soon as they reach home. But the blankets should never put on until the horses are thoroughly dry.

Pomace from the cider press is not of much value as fodder, and is but little desired by domestic animals. It may be given to the pigs in small quantities. If left in a heap, it gives off a bad odor; the best way is to put it in the manure heap.

Pond's Extract for Pain, Congestion, etc., proceeds in its career of usefulness. It has had a trial and success that prove it can not be superseded.

\$25 to \$50 PER DAY CAN ACTUALLY BE MADE WITH THE GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER! WE MEAN IT, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact.



They are WARRANTED TO BORE SUCCESSFULLY IN ALL KINDS OF EARTH, SOFT SAND and LIMESTONE; BITUMINOUS STONE COAL, SLATE, and HARDPAN, and make the BEST OF WELLS IN QUICKSAND, GRAVEL, and CAVY EARTHS.

EMPIRE WORKS, MONTREAL (PAGE'S OLD STAND) Manufacturers of every description of Agricultural Implements, including MOWERS AND REAPERS, PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, CASTINGS, &c., &c.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, Superior Court. In re: Philomena Labelle, Plaintiff, vs. the said Philomena Labelle, Defendant.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hammers, for Churches, Schools, Factories, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, Power Cloths, etc., etc.

BLUMYER MFG CO. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hammers, for Churches, Schools, Factories, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, Power Cloths, etc., etc.

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Furniture. OWEN MCGARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE.

Musical Instruments. JOSEPH GOULD HAS REMOVED HIS PIANO WAREROOMS TO No. 1 Beaver Hall Square.

NORDHEIMER'S PIANO WAREROOMS. Messrs. A. & S. NORDHEIMER respectfully inform the Public of Montreal, and vicinity, that they have opened their NEW PIANO ROOMS in Nordheimer's Hall.

ALBERT WEBER, NEW YORK. Maker of the finest PIANOS in the world, has his Wholesale and Retail Store for the Dominion in their beautiful Rooms, 188 St. James Street, Montreal.

BEATTY. Pianos Another battle on high prices ending in a draw. War on the monopolist renewed. See Beatty's latest Newspaper full reply (sent free) before buying PIANO or ORGAN. Beatty's latest War Circular. Lowest prices ever given. Organ, etc.

City & District Savings Bank. SPECIAL NOTICE. Until further notice this Bank will receive on special deposit, upon very favorable terms the notes and deposit receipts of the Consolidated Bank.

FURS! FURS! EDWARD STUART, PRINCIPAL PURSER, Corner of McGill & Notre Dame Streets.

THE COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder. Is manufactured under the patronage of the CONSUMERS OF CANADA! The constantly increasing demand for the COOK'S FRIEND Shows it to be the "People's Choice." Retailed everywhere. Manufactured only by W. D. McCLAREN, 55 AND 57 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

Carboline. THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND. WONDERFUL Discovery.



WONDERFUL Discovery. A Deodorized Extract of Petroleum as a Restorative and Perfected in its Alcoholicity the only Astringent that will Restore Hair on Bald Heads.

What the World Has Been Wanting for Centuries. The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is CARBOLINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure in cases of baldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out.

THE GREAT AND ONLY Hair Restorative. READ THE TESTIMONIALS.

DAVISVILLE, CAL., Nov. 8, 1878. DEAR LANGLEY & CO., San Francisco: I have been using your Carboline for some time, and I can say that it has done for me what no other hair restorative has done.

JOSEPH E. POND, JR., Attorney at Law, North Attleboro, Mass., says: For more than twenty years a portion of my head has been bald, and I have tried every remedy known to me, but without success.

CARBOLINE

Is now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best Restorative and Re-builder of the hair the world has ever produced. PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Bottle.

Medical. &c. POND'S EXTRACT. THE GREAT VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHOIDS.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as POND'S EXTRACT.

Hemorrhages. No, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific for this disease. It is sold in liquid form.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and soothing.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. Used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding, or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy for this complaint.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is so clean and efficacious that mothers who have only one breast can be without it.

Female Complaints. No physician can be called in for the majority of female diseases if the Extract be used.

THE MILD POWER CURES HUMPHREYS' Homeopathic Specifics

Been in general use for 20 years. Every-where proved the most Safe, Simple, Economical and Efficient Medicines known.

DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 90 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL.

EYE AND EAR. DR. L. O. THAYER, OF L. S. A., LONDON, ENGLAND.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT. ACUTE OR CHRONIC SALICYLIC SURE CURE.

Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the

European Salicylic Medicine Co., OF PARIS, AND LEIPZIG.

Immediate Relief Warranted. Permanent Cure Guaranteed.

Only Importers: Depon, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

W. H. MITCHELL & SON, London, Ont. Can.

J. WINNER & CO., Hamilton, Ont. Can.

H. HASWELL & CO., MONTREAL, QUE.

Educational. DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, DUKE STREET, Toronto, Ont.

This Establishment, under the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the Archdiocese, affords every facility for a thorough Educational Course.

The Loretto Convent of Lindsay, Ontario. Classes will be resumed on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA. This chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the Capital.

WANTED - A Female Teacher holding an Elementary Diploma from the Catholic Board of Examiners.

NEWSPAPERS. THE "TRUE WITNESS" - IS THE - Cheapest Catholic Weekly Printed in the English Language.

Its Price is only \$1.50 Per Annum, or \$1.00 for Eight Months.

If five or more persons club together, and send their names with the money, they can have the "TRUE WITNESS" for only ONE DOLLAR a year.

NO CATHOLIC FAMILY Should be without a Good Newspaper like the "TRUE WITNESS."

ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS, 91 BLEURY STREET.

CUNNINGHAM BROS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Cemetery Work a Specialty.

Agents Front per Week. Will move it or forfeit \$50.

BIG PAY SELLING OUR RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. Outfit free.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples sent free.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home. Costly classes.

\$9 A DAY TO AGENTS. Something new. Outfit free.

\$66 A WEEK IN YOUR OWN TOWN. Terms cash.

FREE. We will furnish employment to all out of work.

INFORMATION WANTED - About Nicholas St. Mary's Convent.

Advocates. DOHERTY & DOHERTY, No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal.

The End of the World. BY GARRIE V. SHAW.

If such a thing could be that the wind's low upon me, I am starting for the first time as I'm sitting here alone.

In the passion of the anguish of the moment I feel all bleeding, torn; Should I find the life barrier that pride has raised down-torn?

Oh! I journey me through darksome swamps where cypress leaves lie strown;

Oh! then, could I forget the cruel bond that binds us down?

Shall I tell him how my nature, strange, the world had never known?

Or, shall I wait, as I have waited all my life alone?

With the wreck of falling worlds about my helpless feet I lie; The heart's with tumult bleeding the chill wind's

I shall not wait with lonely eyes the changeless love to others shown.

While I live with the death-damp of the night I shall not wait with lonely eyes the changeless love to others shown.

I shall stand alone reclining 'gainst this piece of marble stone.

With the thunder, roaring, rushing of Death's billows nearer borne.

I shall die as I have lived - misunderstood, unknown, alone.

A True Convention. We advise the committee which has undertaken the duty of convoking the Convention to be held, and not far to follow the highway to freedom traced out for them by the constitution of the Irish Parliament.

Let them reject any new-fangled scheme which would evade the great principles of representation sanctioned by the constitution of that Assembly.

Our views with regard to this question have already been placed before the country, at some length, and we believe them correctly to interpret the people's wish.

We may next proceed to consider a constitutional plan which might well be taken as a basis for an Irish Convention, for it is essentially the same as that which formed the foundation of an Irish Parliament.

We will call it O'Connell's plan, because it is substantially the scheme drawn up, on the old lines, by a committee of the National Association of which he was chairman, and which was promulgated, in 1840, as a proposal for the reconstruction of the House of Commons of Ireland.

It is true, the Convention cannot assume the place of a Legislative Chamber, but when the opinion of the Commons of Ireland is required, care should be taken that the organ created to pronounce it shall interpret it as perfectly as possible.

At this moment, then, it is peculiarly interesting to examine the report of the Committee of the National Association, to whom it was referred to suggest a proposal for the reconstruction of the House of Commons of Ireland.

At least half the number of the present members of Parliament should be expected to take their seats in the Convention, and whilst their habit of taking part in Parliamentary proceedings would be of great use, the very fact of some fifty members of Parliament in session in Dublin, in the midst of a duly elected Irish Assembly, would have a most impressive and important significance.

A Moose Hunt. If there be an exciting thing in the sporting world of which our Canadian friends are enamored it is a moose hunt.

At the outset, the Report reminded the public that the House of Commons, before the Union, consisted of 300 county constituencies; of whom 64 were returned by the University of Dublin, and the remaining 234 by the cities, towns, and boroughs.

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Amongst the towns, over one-half of which (eighteen) were close or nomination boroughs.

The Reform Bill restored the second member to Dublin University, and also to the towns of Waterford, Limerick, Galway, and Belfast - so that in all there were only 105 members.

The committee pointed out that a new redistribution had become necessary, and they took as their precedent the English Reform Bill, which gave additional members to the counties, proportioned to the population of each.

The boroughs disfranchised at the Union were found to have no claim as such to be revived inasmuch as they were often mere nominal boroughs, and generally pocket-boroughs.

O'Connell's committee then proceed to make their proposal: "With respect to counties," they say, "we suggest that the only county in Ireland - with less than 100,000 inhabitants - should get an increase of one member; that every other county, having above 100,000 inhabitants, should get an increase of two members.

"We suggest that every county, ranging about 150,000 inhabitants, should get an increase of three members, so as to have five in all.

"We suggest that every county having about 250,000 inhabitants should get an increase of four members, so as to have six in all.

"We propose that the only county in Ireland having 400,000 inhabitants, and not amounting to 500,000 - namely, the county of Tipperary - should get eight members; and that the county of Cork having more than 800,000 inhabitants, should have twelve members."

According to the calculation of the committee, based on the preceding census, the result would be that the county constituencies would be represented by 173 members.

Let us come next to the suggestions of O'Connell's committee with respect to the representation of towns, &c.

"With respect to the remaining 127 members," they say, "we propose that they should be distributed as follows: -

"The city of Dublin, having more than 300,000 inhabitants, should have six representatives; four for the parts north of the Liffey, and four for the parts south of the Liffey; and that the University of Dublin should continue with its constituency upon its present basis, to send two members to Parliament.

"We propose that the city of Cork, having more than 100,000 inhabitants, should have five members.

"We propose that the city of Limerick, and the town of Belfast, having each of them more than 50,000 inhabitants, should send four members each to Parliament.

"We propose that the other towns, having 7,000 inhabitants, or above 6,000, should each send two members of Parliament; and that 49 other towns, the next highest in the ratio of population, should have one member each; so as to make up in all the 300 members."

The remark we made with reference to the decrease of population in counties, applies, with but little exception, to towns. Belfast has changed places with Cork in number of population, and should, of course, have five members instead of the latter city. These, however, are details which can be settled without much trouble.

With respect to the following suggestions they need little alteration: -

"We are unanimously and decidedly of opinion that the franchise should be House-hold Suffrage; that is, that any man inhabiting a house, either as owner or occupier for the space of three months before the election, shall have a vote.

"We are also decidedly of opinion that the mode of voting should be by ballot, which, by taking proper precautions, can be rendered perfectly secret."

We believe, however, that for the present occasion at all events, household suffrage might be adopted. There are two other suggestions which we would venture to offer, in addition to those put forward above.

In the first place, the question of University representation requires to be specially revised. Dublin University may well be given one or two more members; the Catholic University should be recognized as having a right to return one or two members; and the Queen's University, which vainly sought a representation from the British Parliament, should have its claim acknowledged by the Irish Convention.

In the second place, the formation of the Convention differing from the reconstruction of a House of Commons, the members of Parliament already elected to serve elsewhere, should have a right to act here without further trouble.

The calling together of the Convention would thus be tantamount to the filling up of vacant seats, not to the election of all the Representatives, as after the dissolution of Parliament. Hence, the 103 members of Parliament already elected, being recognized as members of the Irish Convention, it would only remain to elect 193 members to complete the total number of 300.

We consider that this is not only fair, but logically necessary; and, we would further add that it would be politically expedient in a high degree.

At least half the number of the present members of Parliament should be expected to take their seats in the Convention, and whilst their habit of taking part in Parliamentary proceedings would be of great use, the very fact of some fifty members of Parliament in session in Dublin, in the midst of a duly elected Irish Assembly, would have a most impressive and important significance.

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Wit and Humor. A miss-take - Marriage. Debt-riental - Bankruptcy.

An impossibility - For a hunchback to go straight home. A nice little boy calls himself compass because he is boxed so often.

THE VALUE OF HEALTH - A good constitution is like a money box - the full value of it is never probably known until it is broken.

A JUVENILE AGRARIAN FEAR - Grandpa - "What on earth is the matter with you, Tommy? You have been crying all the morning."

AN APOLOGY FOR A HUSBAND - It may be said generally of husbands as the woman said of hers, who had abused her, to an old maid who reproached her for marrying him, "To be sure he is not so good a husband as he might be, but he is a powerful sight better than none."

A SCOTCH WITNESS somewhat given to pro-variation was severely handled by a cross-examining counsel. "How far is it between the two farms?" said the counsel. "By the road it's two miles." "Yes, but on your oath, how far is it as the crow flies?" "I dunna ken; I never was a crow."

A lady residing near little Britain, Lan-caster county, received, several years ago, among her wedding presents a piano, and not having received a musical education thought it best to put the article to a practical use, so, after doing service in the kitchen, it now stands in the spring-house, and the children are entertained by pounding on the keys on one side while she prints the butter on the other side, and the music (?) attracts the cows in from the field to be milked.

THE AUCTION. - At an auction at Cork, the following lots were put up for sale: One pewter and three flint wigs; a bell-mouthed chaff sieve, and a cantinaw hog trough; a buckskin warming-pan, and a pewter looking-glass; a japana cleaning beetle, a leather mat-tock, three silk hog's yokes, and a pinch-brook swill-tub; four sheepskin milk pails, a lambskin gridstone, a canvas gridiron, a dimity coat scullie, a wooden timber chain, and a brass cart rope.

In the midst of a crowd of persons slowly making their way into a place of public entertainment, a remarkably corpulent gentleman, who was closely following a fine girl, amused himself by whispers, which at length so annoyed the fair one that, turning her head as far as the circumstances of the case would admit, she exclaimed with great sharpness of tone, "Be quiet, sir! I wish you would leave me alone."

"Very well, my dear," said her plump persecutor, "but pray don't eat me." "You are in no danger," replied the nymph to the unmanly hog, "I am a Jewess."

A donkey, somewhat overfed and underbred, finding himself by chance in a crowded street and wishing to stretch himself, began, most unexpectedly to the hurrying throng of pedestrians to kick out violently. On being remonstrated with by several whom he had injured, he responded: - "Why don't you look out for yourself? you can't expect me to have eyes in the back of my head!" The fable teaches this, that the nature of a donkey is not to be amended by argument. The moral of this story lies in its application - by persons thrusting canes and umbrellas under their arms.

THE SURE REASON. - It has been noticed that executioners in England are invariably volunteers from the craft of shoemakers. This is not so very astonishing when it is remembered that cobblers would naturally have a professional partiality for people who decided "to die in their boots!"

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS. - A Billy-louix: The sweet William. A RICHMOND PLAN. - To put a bad youth in a reform-a-tory and expect its system to work a radical change in him.

"OBEY YOUR OR" etc. - First visitor: "Ah! how have you been all this time?" Second visitor: "Well, not quite so well lately. I fancy somehow I've got a touch of the gout." First visitor (speaking feelingly): "Fancy my boy? If I had a touch of the gout you would not find fancy; you'd know."

Who Knows? - Some wishes to know whether Novy Bazar, about which the Austrian army have had so much bother, is a bazaar got up for the benefit of the Turks. At present it looks as if it had been got up for the benefit of the Austrians, but there is never any knowing how bazzars will turn out.

An inveterate old chicken thief in Alabama, who had a marvellous faculty of gliding out of a close corner, was at last caught with a chicken in his hat. He denied the stealing of it, and on being asked how it got into his hat, he solemnly said: "Dat, marster, is jes' what astonishes me: but fo' de Lord, I spec's it mus' hab crawled up my breeches leg!"

The story is told that Longfellow and Fields were making a short pedestrian tour some few years ago, when to their surprise an angry bull stood in the pathway, evidently intending to demolish both poet and publisher. "I think," said Fields, "that it will be prudent to give this reviewer a wide margin." "Yes," replied the poet, "it appears to be a disputed passage."

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is not only the most reliable remedy for consumption, but it is a specific also for Bronchitis and Asthma.

THE PAIN-KILLER. - We have long known the high character of this medicine, and that it is used with great success and satisfaction in our very best families. It is the favorite medicine of our missionaries in heathen lands, where they use it more than all else together for the diseases that abound in those warm climates. It should be kept in every house, and be in readiness for sudden attacks of sickness. - Christian Press.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA SHOULD be used in conjunction with the Pills. And the sick may rely upon it, where used together, as directed on the cover; no disease can long resist the combined searching and healing powers of these two great remedies.

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The terrific twinges endured by rheumatism are first soothing and in a second moment relieved by that beneficent annihilator of pain and convalescence of its return, Thomas' Eucalypti-Oil, a combination of six patent medicinal oils, devoid of alcohol, and consequently non-evaporating when applied, economic, because little of it is usually required to produce the desired effects, and the small cost of which is rendered doubly insignificant by contrast with the salutary results which it achieves. It is equally safe whether taken internally or externally, is applicable to diseases and injuries of horses and cattle, as well as of man, and exterminates throat and lung diseases, catarrh, dysentery, piles, tumors, sores and a great number of other physical ailments. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Price, per bottle, 25 cents.

Prepared only by NORTHERN & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

NOTE.—Electric—Selected and Electrified.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUESDAY, October 14.

Financial.

The demand for funds at the banks is still below what is usually experienced at this season of the year, although it has increased a nice last week at this time, and as the crops continue to move forward a more active business is likely to be done. Commercial paper is still discounted at 7 to 8 per cent, and loans on call and short date are made at about 6 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange is at 81 and 82 per cent, between bank and 81 and 82 per cent, cash over the counter. Documentary and Produce bills purchased at 1-16 to 1-18 premium.

The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending October 11th, show an increase of \$20,552 compared with the corresponding week of last year—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Passengers, mails and express: 73,077 \$74,034. Freight and live stock: 137,770 115,011.

Total: \$201,847 \$189,045

The London Times of the 25th ult. reports the withdrawal of £50,000 from the Bank of England for Canada.

Recent income tax returns show that persons in Great Britain exercising trades and professions have incomes over \$250,000, and 994 between \$50,000 and \$250,000.

The traffic returns of the Great Western Railway for the week ending October 3rd were \$114,229.64, against \$102,948.53 for the corresponding week last year, ending on the 4th of October, showing an increase this year of \$12,181.12.

The Bank of England lost £740,000 specie during the week, and the reserve is reduced from 56 1/2 per cent of liabilities to 51 1/2 per cent. The posted discount rate remains 2 per cent, or a little more than double the actual rate for prime bankers' bills. The Bank of France lost 16,050,000 francs during the past week.

Business Troubles.

A writ of attachment has been issued against F. B. Marter, druggist, Halifax.

Henry W. Garth, et al, has attached Samuel Burland, real estate agent, etc., for \$930.37. Mr. John Fair, assignee.

A writ of attachment has been issued against Louis Fayette, at the instance of the Metropolitan Building Society, for \$472. Louis Dupuy, assignee.

At a meeting of creditors of Messrs. T. W. Murray, of Pembroke, general merchants, held in this city last Tuesday, an offer of 25c cash, made by the insolvents, was accepted. The liabilities were \$110,000.

Alphonse Chanut has taken out a writ of attachment against Wilfred Rolland for \$67. Mr. Louis Dupuy, assignee.

W. Roberts has caused a writ of attachment to be issued against Hypolite Roy, butcher, for \$185. Mr. A. M. Allan, assignee.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. T. W. Murray, of Pembroke, an offer of 25c on the dollar was accepted by the creditors. The liabilities are \$110,000. The firm has been engaged in lumbering operations on the Upper Ottawa.

The St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Co., of Quebec, has been obliged to suspend payment, owing it is said to the past season's losses. It is reported that two of the Company's boats are now engaged to a Quebec capitalist. The Company ask an extension of time.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

TUESDAY, October 14.

The improvement in trade continues; the demand for nearly all descriptions of goods is steadily increasing, and prices are beginning to tend upward. Remittances are also improving from week to week, and the country is evidently on the road to renewed prosperity. The various orders received from the business community are being promptly filled, and the respective headings

The flour and grain markets throughout the country have been fairly active during the week, and increased activity has been manifested in marketing the grain crops. The shipments of wheat and potatoes from this city to Great Britain continue brisk, at advanced prices for the former.

The following are the city prices for flour:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Flour, No. 1, 100 lbs.: \$4.00. Flour, No. 2, 100 lbs.: \$3.75.

Roots and skins.—Manufacturers are taking business orders received from all parts of the country. The demand for heavy goods has been somewhat checked by the present dry, warm weather. Several large manufacturers have been laying in stock of leather, and the anticipation of still higher prices. Remittances have improved since our last report, and are now fairly satisfactory.

Dry goods.—Owing to the large number of wholesale dry goods houses in the city any improvement in trade, unless very marked, in this branch of trade, cannot be noticed as quickly as in most other lines. The demand has been steady; there has been a few buyers in the market during the week making sorting up purchases, and travellers are now all either out, or about to start out, on their regular fall selling trip. The late warm spell has of course somewhat interfered with the sale of winter goods, but it seems almost certain that as the expectations of a fair, healthy trade being done, as the season advances, will be realized. A prominent house reported to-day that dealers generally agreed that since the late October weather has been so bearable, than during any corresponding period for six years past.

Drugs and chemicals.—About the usual amount of business in this line for the season is being done, the demand being principally from country dealers. They continue to buy very carefully, however, and orders are only moderate in size and, owing to the recent advance in freight, and the firmness of the English market, especially for heavy chemicals, prices here show a tendency upward, although there is no material alteration as yet. Remittances are reported quite moderate, and the improvement during Sept., or some portion of last year has not continued in the same proportion since the 1st of October.

Furs.—There is not much change to note in this line since our last report about a fortnight ago. Several of the large manufacturing houses are still shipping goods in fulfillment of orders taken some time ago, but no manufacturers have been laying in stock of furs, and furs is expected until colder weather is experienced. There are no raw skins worth speaking about coming from the States, and a few (Mowday) a few muskrat and beaver skins, about the first of this year's catch, were brought into the market; but we did not hear of any prices, but during December next first class skins will be brought forward, and until then prices cannot be fixed.

GROCERIES.—The trade continues to improve in activity, at advanced prices, but the leading feature continues to be the brisk demand for less at a further advance in values for all kinds. In New York grain is very active, and at the moment invoices are not to be had; lines are in small supply and bring full prices. Holdings and Congous have advanced 1/2c, and the first hands are almost nil, and that in second hands cannot be sold except at a further advance, which is not expected to take place this week. In the local market from 7,000 to 10,000 packages have been sold during the week; large lines have changed hands at 28c to 30c, the latter price, how, for extra fine line.

Young Eggs, lately worth 25c, are now worth 30c; seconds are in brisk demand at 40c, and firsts at 45c to 60c. Congous are advanced at 10c, and there is very little of low grades to be had. There has been little or no advance for fine line, and should the low "muck" continue to be in demand, as it is reported to be, at 30c, the first grades will undoubtedly increase. For sugar an advance of 4 to 5c for nearly all kinds is taken place within the week. The market for molasses is steady, and remains unchanged; Barbadoes, however, tend upward. Spices are firm, at advancing prices for most descriptions. For nutmegs, as reported, they are now quoted at 60 to 70c, as to size of parcel, stocks are light, and will be for another fortnight. New arrivals have not yet arrived in quantity, but the quality of prime old arra is quoted at 50c to 55c; new, at 60c to 65c. Labrador Herrings are held at 55 to 57c per barrel, but very few have arrived as yet.

HOPS AND SKINS.—The demand for green hops is in small supply, and steady, at 1 1/2c. A number of quotations of a week ago. The figures now paid to first hands are \$9 to \$10 for No. 1; \$8 to \$9 for No. 2, and \$7 to \$8 for No. 3. In addition to the above, there is an advance of about 1/2c per cwt. on the above named rates. Sheepskins are in fair demand, at the recent advance, and they are worth 75c to 80c each, and 80c to 85c, and Caribine skins are in demand at 10c per lb.

HOPS.—A few small lots of new hops changed hands here during the past week, but holders ask higher prices than buyers are willing to pay. Sales of fine lots have been made at 10c to 12c, and some at 12c to 13c. In New York there is a good demand for them for export, and prices are very firm.

HAIRWARE AND IRON.—The extraordinary activity in this branch of trade, at advanced prices, reported in our weekly report, is still in evidence, and an advancing market still. There is an active demand for all lines of general hardware, at firm prices, and some very heavy orders for a kind of iron, and a number of orders for all kinds of hardware, and the export movement to the United States has now attained large proportions. At a meeting of the trade in this city last Saturday afternoon, the following prices were reported:—The advance in England on finished iron to raise the price of bar iron to \$2 per 100 lbs., and nails were also advanced 20c per keg. Prices in Great Britain are advanced 10c to 15c on dispatch. Says advices from Barrow-in-Furness say the orders on hand for iron and steel are said to be sufficient to maintain the activity of the trade for six weeks. We revise our list of quotations, but they are subject to an upward turn almost any time; there is no new prospect of any decline in prices, or in addition to the advanced rates of freight, the season having so far advanced the cost of moving goods has increased and will continue to increase.

Fig Iron, per ton:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Fig Iron, per ton: \$17.50 to \$18.50. Gunmetal, per ton: \$25.00 to \$26.00.

BAK, per 100 lbs:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Scotch and Staffordshire: 2.00 to 2.45. Sweden and Norway: 4.00 to 5.00.

Wool.—In sympathy with foreign markets, an improved activity for domestic wool has been experienced in this market during the past week, but it is not by any means active here yet. The chief business is done in Canada pulled, which sells at 20c to 25c for black, 25c to 30c for white unsorted, and 30c to 35c for super. There is an O.P. in demand at about 25c. The demand for all kinds in the States is active at high prices, and before long we may expect to see prices advanced here. A cargo of 10,000 lbs. of wool is expected to arrive from New York, and the Y.R. the other day sold at 18c net cash from the ship's side. Of the auction sale of this kind of wool, to take place here next Tuesday, the U.S. Second, the public sale of wool at Montreal deserves attention; one or two trusted brokers should be sent from this side to see that the wool is of the best quality. The manufacturers do not see a wool famine approaching, we can't. Wool must inevitably advance in price before the next crop.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS.

MONDAY, October 13.

The present fine weather, rather unusual at this season, is very favorable to the marketing of farm and garden produce. Accordingly the farmers' markets in this city were flooded with nearly every kind of farm and garden produce and fruit this morning, and sellers were as thick as bees in a hive. There was about the usual attendance of buyers, but the supply was so much in excess of requirements that more than half the stuff offering was yet unsold at noon. Prices did not suffer much, however, and for grain, fruit, vegetables, butter and eggs, poultry, meats, etc., we have no changes to report. Apples continue in active demand for export to England, at from \$2.25 to 2.50 per barrel for shipping fruit—all and winter apples. Potatoes were in large supply, and selling at 40c to 45c per bag; the demand on export account, however, is not so brisk this week, as prices obtained in England for late shipments, 8c to 9c per cwt, did not come up to expectations. Pumpkins at waggons were cheap, selling at 45c per doz. For soup peas, 30c and 1.00 per bush was asked.

The following are the prices, corrected up to date:—

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 30c to 35c per bushel; carrots, 30c to 40c per bushel; onions, 40c per bushel; parsnips, 75c per bushel; beets, 40c per bushel; turnips, 40c per bushel; celery, 25c to 30c per dozen; radishes, 10c per dozen; cabbage, 30c to 35c per dozen, or 4c per head; lettuce, 10c to 15c per dozen bunches; cucumbers, 40c to 75c per barrel; cauliflowers, 75c to \$1.20 per dozen; tomatoes, 25c to 30c per bushel; sweet corn, 5c to 8c per dozen ears.

FRUIT.—Apples, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per barrel, and 15c to 20c per peck; lemons, 30c per dozen; \$9.00 per case; oranges, none in market; cranberries, 50c to 70c per peck; pears:—Flemish beauties, \$5 to \$8 per barrel; Louis de Bon, \$5 per barrel; watermelons, 40c to 50c each; peaches, \$1 to \$3 per crate, for Western; Crawford's, \$1.50 per basket; grapes, Concord, 4c to 5c per lb, by the basket.

GRAIN, ETC.—New oats, 70c to 80c per bag; buckwheat, 45c to 50c per bushel; new peas, 75c to 80c per bushel; soup peas, 90c to \$1 per bushel; bran, 70c per cwt; cornmeal, \$1.20 to 1.25 per bag; barley, 50c to 60c per bushel; corn, \$1.20 to 1.00 per bag; Canadian corn, \$1.20; moulie, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; flour, \$2.80 to 2.90 per bag; oatmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag.

FARM PRODUCE.—Butter—Prints, 18c to 25c per lb; lump, 10c to 12c per lb, Eastern Townships, 18c to 20c. Fine cheese, 10c to 12c per lb; ordinary, 8c to 10c. Maple sugar, 8c to 9c per lb. Lard, 9c to 9c. Fresh eggs, 20c to 25c per dozen; packed, 15c to 18c.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Turkeys, \$1.25 to 1.50 per pair; geese, \$1.40 to 1.60 per pair; ducks, 60c to 80c; pigeons, 15c to 20c per pair; chickens, 30c to 50c per pair; quails, 10c per dozen; prairie hens, 10c to \$0.00 per pair; snipe, \$2.50 per dozen; plovers \$2 doz; partridges, 65c per pair.

MEAT.—Beef—Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sirloin steaks, 10c to 12c; mutton, 6c to 10c; veal, 5c to 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh sausages, 9c to 12c; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per 100 pounds.

FISH.—Haddock, 6c; codfish, 6c; mackerel, 12c; bass and dorey, 40c to 50c per bunch; olive, 12c per lb; lobsters, 10c do; perch, 10c to 30c per bunch; rock bass, 15c per bunch; smoked eels, 26c to 40c per couple.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

MONDAY, October 13.

The offerings of live stock at the St. Gabriel Market for sale this morning comprised ten or eleven carloads of grass cattle, and about three cars of fat hogs, as follows:—

Berth Jones, Mitchell, 1 load; P Brady, 1 load; Ira Wigzer, Williamsburg, 1 load; Wilson & Montgomery, Perth, 1 load;—Devlin, Ottawa, 1 load; James Eakins, Port Hope, 1 load; T. Batey, Toronto, 1 load; Geo Featherstone, Toronto, 1 load; J. Morrison, Brockville, 1 load; Robt Cochrane, Guelph, 1 load; and of hogs—J Hilliker, Ingersoll, 1 load; T O Robeson, St. Marys, 1 load; Dan Cochlin, London, Ont., 1 load; and S Murdoch, Strathroy, a mixed load of cattle and hogs. Wm Masterman, of this city, had also one load of hogs consigned to him from Ingersoll, they having been bought previously.

The cattle were smaller generally than those offering last week, but they were nearly all in good condition. The demand, however, was very slack, and one or two western drovers, unable to sell since the middle of last week, have put their cattle to pasture. Some of our leading exporters were noticed on the market, but they were not buying, and it is said, did not bid on anything. They stated to the writer that Canadian cattle shipped to England at this season are far inferior to American cattle, and that, considering the increased risks now in shipping live stock, during the Fall season, together with the fact of declining markets in England at present, they could not purchase cattle here at present prices and ship them, except at a considerable loss. Dealers who have just returned from England report that Canadian sheep which left here weeks ago are being driven from one English market to another without being sold, so poor is the demand there. There were, therefore, no sales made on this market for shipment to-day. On Saturday William Brown, Toronto, sold a load of good cattle, averaging about 1,300 lbs each to E. Lemon, of the same city, at \$52 each, but no such price was paid to-day. Hugh Kelly, Toronto, reported the sale of 7 head of cattle, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 30c per lb. Mr. Murray, Strathroy, sold 10 head cattle, averaging 1,100 lbs each to W. Taylor, at 34c; Wm Devlin sold 1 carload cattle, averaging 950 lbs each to Wm Batey, at about \$21 each; and Mr. T. W. Wilder, Toronto, sold 7 head—4 to Michael McShane at about 30c; and the remainder to other local butchers at the same price. Mr. Batey sold 22 hogs, at \$4.80 per cwt; Mr. Murdock sold his load of 44 hogs, along with cattle, to Mr. Taylor at \$4.75 do, but Dan Cochlin sold his load to Wm. Head at \$4.60 per cwt, and he claims that this is the highest price obtainable for a full load. R. J. Hopper bought 3 or 3 loads of small cattle to-day at about 2 1/2c to 3c per lb. Some half dozen loads cattle were driven to Viger market for sale.

Mr. E. Lemon, Toronto, shipped 420 sheep and 20 head of cattle to Liverpool per the SS Brooklyn, which left Quebec this morning. Mr. McDonald, Halifax, shipped 750 sheep and 40 head of cattle; also Mr. Gould, Whitty, 450 sheep, and Morse & Franklin, 70 head cattle, per the same vessel.

The receipts at Point St. Charles during the past week comprised 12 head cattle, about 10 cars sheep and 3 cars horses, (from the Don) for shipment to Europe; and 46 cars cattle, and 10 cars hogs for the local markets.

VIGOR.

TUESDAY, October 14.

There was a fair business done at this market yesterday. Although a good stock of local butchers, the supply of stock exceeded the demand, and about 50 head of cattle remained over until to-day.

Receipts were 350 head cattle, of which 150 head were from the western market; 1,300 sheep and lambs; and 20 each of calves and hogs. The quality of the cattle was fair to good, but the demand was only moderate, and prices were rather easier, from 20 to 30c being the average range, although 40c was paid for a few head of choice beefs. Among those unsold a number was driven back to pasture. The few sheep offering were of good quality, and were nearly all bought for shipment by Mr. S. Price at 3 1/2c to 4c per lb. Lambs were numerous, and owing to light receipts last week they were all readily taken at \$2 to 3 each. Calves sold at \$8 to 12 each for first-class, and at from \$2 to 6 for inferior qualities, as to size, etc. There was a fair demand for hogs, but they were all rough that were offering, and only about half were sold at \$4 to 8 each.

To-day the market was almost bare. Receipts included about 60 head cattle, arrived nearly all per the Upper Canada boats; about 10 milch cows, of average quality, 50 lambs, 10 calves, and about the same number of hogs. For the cattle yesterday's prices were asked, but there were few transactions. Mr. Robert Cochrane, Guelph, sold 5 steers to local butchers at about 3 1/2c. The demand was slow for milch cows; for first-class \$30.00 to 45.00 each was paid; for second-class, \$20.00 to 25.00, and for thirds, \$10.00 to 15.00. Sales of the other stock were made at yesterday's prices, as quoted above.

British Cattle Markets.

LONDON—(ENDING OCTOBER 13.)

The cattle trade has ruled quiet in London. Supplies were not large, but were ample for requirements. The sheep were fairly supplied. Throughout the trade was flat, and quotations ruled in buyers' favor.

Liverpool.—Best beef, 6d to 7d per lb; mutton, 5d to 6d per lb; second quality, 4d to 5d per lb. Demand slow; fair description slower. The supply of sheep was smaller, but the demand was also slow.

Glasgow.—Best beef, 6d to 7d per lb; inferior and best mutton, 5d to 6d per lb; second quality, 4d to 5d per lb. There was an ordinary number of sheep, but the quality of the stock was inferior and quality good; good quality very scarce, and no difference as to value can be quoted. Fair supply of sheep and lambs. Demand for all sorts of stock was slow. Demand for all sorts of stock was slow. Demand for all sorts of stock was slow.

Montreal Horse Market.

Saturday, October 11.

The amount of business done in horses here during the past week shows a decrease, as compared with the week previous, when the shipments included 123 horses costing \$9,044.50, while the totals for the week ending to-day are only 102 horses valued at \$8,121. The races at LePage Park and the Fashion course at Bluepoint during the week have prevented many dealers from going into the country in search of horses suitable for shipment, and the supply offering on the Montreal markets has been small. There is a good demand for almost all kinds at fair prices, but buyers report good horses for either working or driving purposes scarce. The following shipments were made from the American Horse yards during the week:—

Mr. E. Snow, Boston, 1 carload; Mr. Bates, Concord, N.W. Hampshire, 1 car; Messrs. Chase and Whitehead, 1 car of 10 horses to Maine; M. Black, half a car, to Providence, R. I.;—Randall, half a car to Massachusetts; half a carload was also shipped to New York State. Prices paid were not to be ascertained. There are at present three or four buyers at the American House, and about a dozen horses in the stables at the City Corporation Market, five horses were sold by auction by Mr. Jas. Maguire, yesterday, as follows: 1 brown horse at \$60; 1 do at \$40; 1 Canadian pony at \$35; 1 bay mare at \$22 and a bay horse, aged, at \$15. On Tuesday next an auction sale of thoroughbred farm stock, to which fuller reference is made in our local columns, will take place on this market.

Following are the shipments of horses from this city to the United States through the American Consul during the week:—

October 6th—6 horses at \$408; 1 do, B.P. at \$300; 7 do at \$540; 3 do at \$118; 2 do at \$50; 5 do at \$270. October 7th—21 horses at \$1,575. October 8th—13 horses at \$794; 6 do at \$308.50. October 9th—10 horses at \$637; 8 do at \$494; 3 do at \$218; 4 do at \$335. October 10th—1 horse, B.P. at \$725; 12 do at \$1,252.50.

Montreal Hay Market.

SATURDAY, October 11.

The receipts of hay and straw at the market on College street during the past week were about 350 loads. The demand has continued good, at firm prices, but the quality of hay offering is still inferior; the best Timothy commands \$6.50 to \$8 per 100 bundles, but there is little of the No. 1 quality coming forward. Common hay is worth \$5 to 6.50 per 100 bundles. Buyers have no reason to complain of the quality of the straw offering, as it is very fair, and prices are generally steady and unchanged, at \$4 to \$5.50 per 100 bundles. For some lots of new oat-straw, which is scarce as yet, \$6.50 to \$7 is asked. Prices for pressed hay and straw show no change from the figures quoted in our last report.

Montreal Fuel Market.

WEDNESDAY, October 8.

The demand for all kinds of hard coal has been good in this market during the past week; some large dealers report to-day that during the past three days they have received more orders than they can fill. Of course nearly all the large orders for anthracite coal were filled earlier in the season, those received now average from about 10 to 20 tons each. Housekeepers are for the most part taking advantage of the present fine weather to lay in their fall and winter supplies. They are realizing, however, that it would have paid them better to have ordered some time ago, when prices were about down to the lowest possible figures, for on Thursday last prices for all descriptions were advanced 25c per ton here, in sympathy with the advance made on the 1st of the month by the large companies in New York, and in consequence of the rise in rates of freight also, which are now quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.95 or \$2 from New York to this port. Prices for steam coal are stiffening now every week, as the demand from manufacturers and foundries, etc., has considerably improved. The receipts of anthracite coal from New York at this port during the week have been comparatively light.

Coal.—Retail prices per ton, delivered to consumers:—Stew's, \$5.25; chestnut, \$5.25; egg, \$5; furnace, \$5.00; Scotch grate (soft), \$5.00 to 5.25; Scotch steam, \$4.50 to 4.75; Sydney steam, \$4.50; Fletch do, \$4; Newcastle smiths, \$4.50 to 5.25; coke, per chaldron, \$3.75.

WOOD.—Retail prices per cord at the wharf,

carriage extra: Long maple, 34 feet, \$6.00; long birch, 34 feet, \$4.50; long beech, 34 feet, \$4.00; short maple, three feet, \$4.50; short birch, three feet, \$4.00; short beech, three feet, \$3.75; short tamarac, 2 1/2 to 3 feet, \$3.00 to 3.50; short hemlock, 2 1/2 to 3 feet, \$2.00 to 2.25.

A second advance of 25c per ton for all kinds of hard coal within a week in this market came into effect on 18th Oct. We now quote stove, \$5.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered; egg and chestnut, \$5.25, and grate, \$5 to 5.25. Furnish are advancing, and dealers anticipate still higher prices before the close of navigation. At present coal is 5c to 6c per ton cheaper than at the corresponding date last year.

The Quebec Markets.

QUEBEC, October 9.—LUMBER.—Market continues quiet and dull. Some raft of white pine, common Ottawa wood, have changed hands, 6c to 7c, and one of a rather better quality at about 12c; another raft of about 45 feet sold at 10c in red pine, and 10c in white pine, placed at 10c and another at 17c. Deals—Trade is fair and seems to be gaining strength, the only transaction reported, however, is one by J. F. G. for 100,000 feet of 10 inch x 12 inch boards, contracted with Mr. Booth for all the deals he can cut between now and the close of the season.

FURTRADING.—The approaching close of the carrying season has led to the absence of sailing vessels and the almost entire absence of tonnage has caused freight to advance considerably. The rate for lumber to Liverpool, and placed on the ship Montreal, is now 25c per ton for timber to the same port was offered to the ship Montaigne, but refused, and the vessel is expected to arrive here on the 15th. The only one vessel now in port are Festina Lente, Peter Maxwell, which arrived to-night, and another Norwegian bark, and as soon as placed on the market they will command high figures. 25c has since been paid to Liverpool and 25c are now demanded. A slightly increased demand has been given to the craft. Freight for the Gulf ports is also steady to a little more plentiful. No material rise, however, can be expected, which may be expected to 60c to 65c per ton, sawn lumber, per 1,000 feet, board measure, \$1 to 1.10. From Montreal to Liverpool, heavy goods, 5c per bag; 10c per barrel; heavy goods, 5c per bag; 10c per barrel; heavy goods, 5c per bag; 10c per barrel.

COAL.—Receipts during the week have been 1,200 tons Scotch and 600 tons Liverpool, now making this year's importations reach 72,000 tons, which, as compared with the same period last season, shows a decrease of 9,000 tons. There is one more cargo—coast steam oil, to arrive, and very little, if any, of the quantities; most of the quantities are expected to arrive in the next few days. Rates have advanced, and early springing wants. Rates have advanced, and the market is firm, sales being at \$5 10 for Scotch, and \$4 10 for English.

Halifax Markets.

HALIFAX, October 12.—Our regular West Indian trade brought in three vessels during the week with total cargoes amounting to 304 bids, 6 tonnes and 168 bris sugar, besides which Lockport sent in two small lots of molasses, 75 puncheons in all. The outward vessels numbered three, taking a total shipment of 2,895 quintals of Dry Fish (one-half of which went to Cuba) and a small quantity of Mackerel and Herring for Jamaica. To Boston and New York were shipped heavily this week of pickled Fish, chiefly Mackerel and Herring. Dry Fish receipts are 17,575 quintals, and shipments only 3,673 quintals, of which fully 2,300 were for Cuba direct and via New York. Prices remain unchanged, but sales are dull and the West Indian market seems to be thoroughly flattened for the present. Mackerel shipments 2,223, against receipts of 1,014 bbls. In the last 14 weeks our receipts of Mackerel were 20,484 bbls, and our shipments 26,868 bbls, with a larger lot also ready under bills of lading for the New York steamers. Herring receipts were 3,117 bbls, more than half of which were Bay St. George; shipments for the week were 872 bbls.

COIL.—Is advanced to 37c, ex-vessel, and warehouse oil is very firm, as the shipments are still such as to leave a scant stock; receipts were 3,150 gallons, and shipments 6,340 gallons.

In potatoes there has been no movement during the last week, except some small parcels, and one lot is being shipped to England, by Allan Line, 500 bbls, at a cost about \$1; market prices range from 35c to 40c per bushel.

It is said that great preparations are being made along the Ottawa for lumbering this winter. Instead of \$10 a month, the price offered lumbermen last fall, as high as \$18 is now asked. The large lumber drive is now within a few miles of Fredericton; it comprises some millions of feet of logs; it is too large for any one steamer to tow, and is floating leisurely down with the current.

Under an increased demand for Canadian winter apples on Saturday for export to England, prices advanced 20c to 25c per barrel. Receipts are increasing, but all are readily taken at good prices. A Montreal firm is reported to have bought 10,000 barrels in the west. Carloads of choice assorted winter apples are held at \$3 per barrel, and sales of mixed winter fruit have been made at \$2.50. The sale of a lot of Canadian apples in Liverpool was called on Friday at 21s per barrel. In Ontario and many parts of the States' splendid crops of winter apples are reported.

Last week's Liverpool grain circular, in reviewing the British grain trade, says:—'The country markets have ruled generally steady, but without activity, the high prices checking the demand. English wheat was scantily offered. Samples of the new crop are of the poorest description. Floating cargoes were firm, with a good business, and prices favored sellers. Here and in the neighboring market since Tuesday there has only been a moderate trade in wheat. Corn was almost neglected and was lower. The weather continues dry and cold, with heavy dews and fogs. There was an average attendance at to-day's market, and a moderate business in wheat at the full currencies of Tuesday, and in some instances 1d advance for American. Spring flour was in fair request at the extreme prices. For corn there was a retail demand at a decline of 1d.'

A Conundrum Propounded.

Why will the "small boy" persist in eating green apples? The reason is, as we will give it up, because once original parents were afflicted with the "little indigestion." Physicians say the reason is, in the early or unripe fruit is firm in texture, and is not so soft as the most generally used in cases of colic, diarrhoea, dysentery, &c. Young and old are guilty, but boys and girls are the surest victims and the greatest sufferers. There is no peace, comfort or safety in the family unless its head provides a proper and efficient remedy. Scott's Emulsion is a certain remedy and is easy to take. Price 25 cents.